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OF

CUNEIFORM TABLETS

HAVERFORD LIBRARY COLLECTION
OF
CUNEIFORM TABLETS
OR
DOCUMENTS FROM THE TEMPLE
ARCHIVES OF TELLOH

EDITED BY

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PART II

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TO
HAVERFORD COLLEGE
MY ALMA MATER

PREFACE.

Although it was foreseen in 1905 when Part I was issued that some time would elapse before another part could be published, exacting professional duties and the preparation of the volume on Ecclesiastes for the *International Critical Commentary* have delayed the appearance of this part longer than was then anticipated. In copying the texts published in Part I the writer began with the view that an editor should reproduce exactly what he saw as nearly as he could, thus passing on all the peculiarities of individual scribes, who often wrote carelessly. This justly laid some of the work in Part I open to criticism. The writer is convinced that an editor should reproduce the characteristic palaeography of the period, but should not copy scribal idiosyncrasies to such an extent as to make texts misleading. This may easily happen, for peculiarities reproduced upon paper make a different impression than when observed on clay. These facts have been borne in mind in copying the texts which follow, although to a limited extent scribal variations have been permitted to appear.

GEORGE A. BARTON.

Bryn Mawr, Pa.,

July, 1909.

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INTRODUCTION.

The ninety-four texts included in the present volume are of the same general character as those published in Part I, and in other publications that are devoted to the archives of the temple of Telloh.

TWO UNIQUE TABLETS.

There are, however, two which are, so far as I know, unique. They are Nos. 78 and 79 of the Haverford Collection and are reproduced in autograph on plates 79 and 80 below. These objects are made of clay and are, as one looks either at the obverse or reverse, of the general shape of a bag that is but partially filled and is tied at the top. Each of them is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick. One of them is 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ and the other 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. At the widest part they are respectively 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Each is perforated through its longest dimension with two holes, so that a cord could be inserted by which the objects could be hung up. Each bears a short inscription, over which a seal has been rolled making it a veritable palimpsest.

No. 78 reads: (Ob.), IV GUR LXXXI QA ZID-ŠE MA UR-^dKAL; (Rev.), DUB MA-NA-TI UD VIII^{kam} ITU ZIB-KU, i. e., "4 Gur 81 qa of wheat flour, boat of Ur-Kal, account of Manati. 6th Day, month Zibku," (i. e., the 6th month). The seal is not all legible, but we learn that it was simply the seal of the scribe who wrote the document.

No. 79 is not so elaborate. It reads simply: II GUR X QA ZID-ŠE UD XXVI^{kam}, i. e., "2 Gur 10 qa of wheat flour: day 26th." In this case, however, we can read the whole seal. It is: GAL-^dNIN-SAH DUB-ŠAR DUMU UR-^dNIN-GIR-SU, i. e., "Gal-Ninshakh, scribe, son of Ur-Ningirsu." What was the purpose of these objects? One is at first tempted to think that they were meant to hang up in the temple, to serve a purpose similar to the discs of lapis lazuli (cf. BE, I, Nos. 58-62), which were cut from the larger blocks of that precious stone, to be preserved in the temple and to keep alive the memory of the generous donor, while the bulk of the precious stone was sold to fill the coffers of the treasury. This view is, however, hardly probable. One might give grain to a temple—indeed such gifts for sacrifices must have been frequent—but it is hardly probable that the memory of such gifts was preserved in this way. Had this been the purpose of these objects, it would have been implied in the inscriptions placed upon them, as in the case of the lapis lazuli objects mentioned.

Again, they can hardly be ordinary receipts for grain, for in that case their curious shape and perforation could not be accounted for. We have hundreds of such receipts, but none of them yet published are in this form.

My own belief is that in these objects we have two Old Babylonian bills of lading. It is well known that the account tablets from Telloh often mention that such and such an amount of grain came "by boat" of such and such a man (cf. below, pl. 85, I, 13, and pl. 86, No. 88, *passim*, and Lau, *Old Babylonian Temple Records*, N. Y., 1906, p. 35). One of these objects

(No. 78) mentions that the grain is "by boat of Ur-Kal"; and I am inclined to think that these are bills of lading given to the boatman. The Code of Hammurabi, Col. XXXVI, 38-55, provides that, if a boatman sunk a cargo through carelessness, he should replace whatever portion of it was lost. So business-like were the Babylonians in all respects, that it is altogether probable that the boatman always had a bill of lading to show the extent of his responsibility. Such boatmen, in the hot climate of Babylonia, probably wore little clothing in the summer months (the one of these which is dated was written in summer), and these bills of lading were, I believe, perforated in order that the boatman might hang them about his neck and not lose them.

If this view is true, of course the shipper, whether temple or private individual, would also have a duplicate of the bill, so as to be able to defend himself against attempted fraud. Indeed, so thorough were the Babylonian business methods, that nearly all important business documents were duplicated. The duplicate bills of lading made for a temple, in case it were the consigner of a cargo, would be made in the ordinary tablet form, to be stored in the archives with the other tablets. Such a duplicate we have, I believe, in No. 116, published below on pl. 96. It is of the ordinary form, and is by the rolling of the seal made a palimpsest, like Nos. 78 and 79. It reads: LX QA ŠE LUGAL MA A-KAL-LA DUP GAL-ME-NE, i. e., "60 Qa of grain, royal quality, by the boat of Akalla, account of Galmene." It bears the seal: "Galmene, scribe, son of Galnun."

If the view here advanced is correct, the reason why so few of these bag-shaped, perforated tablets have been found is that the duplicates made for the temple were not of this form. Probably it is due to some ancient train of circumstances which we cannot now trace, that the two here published found their way into the temple archives.

MESSENGER TABLETS.

An interesting class of tablets, of which a number are contained in this volume, I would call "messenger tablets," though perhaps a more correct designation would be: "provision lists of traveling officers connected with the public service." The tablets of this nature here published are Nos. 85, 101, 105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 115, 122, 124, 125, 127, 131, 132, 135, 136, 138 and 403. These are not, however, the first of this class of texts to be published. Reisner published more than thirty of them in his *Tempel Urkunden aus Telloh*, Berlin, 1901 (No. 192 ff.); Thureau Dangin published a number in 1902 in the *Revue d'Assyriologie et d'Archéologie orientale*, which were republished with others in his *Recueil de tablettes chaldéennes*, Paris, 1903 (No. 326 ff.). In this last mentioned work some sixty texts of this class were published, though most of them were very short. Lau published six in his *Old Babylonian Temple Records*, New York, 1906 (viz: Nos. 22, 73, 110, 114, 126 and 127), while four were published in Part I of the present work (viz: Nos. 217, 288, 297 and 345). Those included in the present volume bring the number up to about one hundred and twenty. The nature of the contents of these tablets may be seen from the three examples of them translated below, pp. 20-22.

So far as I know, however, the historical importance of these texts has never been set forth. They give us important information as to the governmental methods of the empire of the second dynasty of Ur, showing us how messengers, soldiers, and tax collectors were constantly moving about; they reveal to us incidentally governmental methods, and something of the extent of the empire. Most interesting is the fact that a regular system of posts (or rather an interurban

messenger system) seems to have existed, the cost of which was shared by different cities.¹ The temple at Shirpurla (Telloh), which was apparently an office of the king's government as well as a religious establishment, furnished messengers and other government officers with provisions (certain quantities being given for their days of rest in the city, and larger quantities for the road), and portions of the provisions were charged to the cities to which the messenger belonged.

The proof that this messenger-system existed, and the reason why I prefer to call these "messenger tablets," is that, out of 363 statements of the occupations to which the men belonged to whom these grants of provisions were made, 204 were SUKKAL or messengers, and 70 were GAL-RIM, messenger's assistants, or inferior messengers. Approximately 1/3 of all the professions noted here are messengers of one class or the other. That they were real messengers (some doubt as to the real function of a SUKKAL has existed), is shown by the fact that it is over and over again stated in these texts that they came from such a city or went to such a city, and by the fact that they were on the road more than the members of any other profession to whom the temple furnished supplies.

Most of these tablets are dated simply as to the month, but a few of them record also the year in which they were written. These years range from the 22d of the reign of Dungi to the 8th year of Bur-Sin. These tablets, accordingly, give us a glimpse of thirty years of the control of the second dynasty of Ur at its most prosperous era, and show us that a system of messengers, probably occupied with public business, was in existence at this period, apparently not unlike the system which Darius I organized at a later time for the Persian empire. Unfortunately the tablets do not record the errands on which the messengers were sent. They confine themselves strictly to noting the profession of the man, the nature of his provisions, his destination (or point of departure), and the government which is to share the expense. These men, it is noted, not only went as messengers to cities, but the tablets also record the names of several individuals to whom they were sent. In some cases these individuals were the Patesi of other cities, in some cases it is mentioned that the men to whom they are sent are at temples. Probably in all cases the individuals were officers of importance.

From the statements of the destination of messengers, and the charges for their provisions we incidentally learn something of the political organization of the empire. It appears that Nippur (RTC, 350), Susa (RTC, 326), Adamdun (RTC, 328) and Sabu (below, No. 136) were ruled by Patesi. The rulers of seventeen other cities, including Anshan, afterward famous as the fatherland of Cyrus the Great, occur, but most of them are mere names to us. Their rulers are called NIM-MI, i. e., Šaqāni, or Governors. Whether they were all appointees of the king, or whether he sometimes left the government in the hands of local elders we do not know. Four of the cities which are thus mentioned had a single ruler, a NIM, or Governor. These single rulers may have been Patesi, for one text (Reisner, *Urkunden*, No. 195) refers to the Patesi of Sabu as NIM, but of their cities little is yet known.

¹ See, e. g., Reisner, *Urkunden*, 194, where the NIM (= Šaqu, governor), of Šussanli, is said to have received 30 qa of food, royal quality; *ibid.* No. 197, where the governor of Šimaš, receives the same amount; *ibid.* No. 215, where the governor of Zaul receives 40 qa of drink, 30 qa of food of split grain, royal quality, and 10 qa of wood oil. Usually the messenger receipted for it in the name of the rulers of his city. Thus in HLC, 127, the provisions of the messenger, Sušasu are charged to the NIM. . . . MI (Šaqāni, rulers), of Gisa, and Sušasu receipts for them as their "Gir." In HLC, 136, the provisions of the messenger Zanati are similarly charged to the Patesi of Sabu, the messenger acting as his "Gir."

Messengers were not, however, the only officers to whom provisions were furnished. Of the 363 charges for provisions noted above 50 were made to TU-UŠ-GAL officers. TU-UŠ officers appear in many texts. Some of them were subject to Patesi. TU-UŠ-GAL indicates a high TU-UŠ officer—one that was over others. Two of these apparently held a still higher office, for they are called TU-UŠ-GAL-GAL (cf. RTC, Nos. 359 and 373). One held a still higher office; he is called the king's TU-UŠ-GAL (RTC, 337). These TU-UŠ-GAL who are next in number to the messengers mentioned in this class of tablets, were probably concerned with the collection of taxes. Taxes were collected in kind, as in the East to this day. The sign TU is the sign for shekel and probably these men were the public revenue officers.

Next in number to these officers was a kind of soldier, called "a man with a long spear" (GAL GIŠ-KU-GU-LA). There are 31 charges against these. They were probably connected in some way with the king's army. I have noted two charges of provisions to scribes, and a number¹ to DUMU-NU-BANDA. The Nu-Banda was an officer higher than a shepherd. Perhaps DUMU-NU-BANDA may mean "member of the Nu-Banda guild" or profession. Possibly, like the TU-UŠ-GAL, their traveling was connected with tax-gathering.

For the most part, it is probable that these men traveled on animals. The usual supply of provisions was 5 qa of drink and 5 qa of flour and 3 qa of oil. As the qa was more than a gallon (see below, p. 18) a man could not have carried all these. In five instances, however, they are said to have traveled by boat.²

A study of the statistics of this class of texts affords one other interesting fact, which seems to me to have a historical significance. There are in these tablets 128 references to cities as the destinations of messengers or other officers, or the places from which officers have come. Of these 128 references, 46, or more than one-third, are to the city of Susa. Next to Susa, but a long way behind it, comes Anshan with 16. Sabu has 11; Nippur, 9; Adamdun, 8; Simash, 5; Kimash, 4. Two cities are mentioned three times, two twice, while nineteen others are each mentioned but once. Ur is mentioned but three times. As the dynasty took its rise at Ur and the kings called themselves kings of Ur, we are led to expect that Ur would hold a more important place in this inter-urban system of messengers than it seems to have done. Why, on the other hand, should Susa have been the destination of so many of the officers? Susa, we know, was not independent at this time as its local ruler was only a Patesi, called Galzagal.³ The only sufficient explanation of the fact that Susa was, apparently, the center whence this messenger-system radiates, seems to me to be the supposition that Dungi and Bur-Sin had made it their residence. The climate of Susa in the elevated lands of Elam was more salubrious than that of Ur in the marshes of southern Babylonia, and such a change of residence on the part of the monarch is not in itself improbable. Moreover, the temple at Susa was one of those which Dungi rebuilt. (See his inscription, *Délégation en Perse*, VI, 20.) If Susa was the center of government, the frequency of the passage of messengers to and from it is satisfactorily accounted for.




At all events some important reason must lie behind the fact that so many messengers went to and from Susa.

¹ I have not collected full statistics of references to these officers. Six were included in the 363 officers mentioned above and I remember having seen three or four other references to them.

² These are Reisner, *Urkunden*, 195, 223; Thureau Dangin, RTC, 342, and HLC (below), 101 and 138.

³ See RTC, No. 326. Spelled also Gazaargal, *ibid.*, No. 325.

SOME HITHERTO UNEXPLAINED NOTATIONS OF NUMERALS.

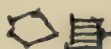



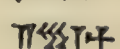
In pl. 16 of Part I of this work the combination  occurs as a numeral three times: col. iii, 15; v, 19, and vi, 2. In each case it occurs before , the well-known notation for 36,000. When the volume was published in 1905 I recognized that this was a numeral larger than 36,000, but partly because the first lines of the tablet were illegible and partly because a number of abbreviations were used in the tablet—abbreviations which I did not then understand—I was unable to determine what number the sign  represented. I am now able to demonstrate that it denotes the number 216,000.


The tablet records first the collection and then the distribution of MA-NU wood, IGI-RU-MA-NU (some small objects connected in some way with the MA-NU wood), and binding-reeds. The wood is measured in talents and *manas*, but the other objects are counted. As the binding-reeds were the most numerous it is in the totals of these that the number 216,000 occurs.¹

Up to col. iii, 15 of the tablet the account deals with the collection of the reeds, etc., and as col. i, 2 evidently contained a large number of these reeds, but is now in part broken away, we turn to the last half of the tablet, where the reeds are distributed, for our demonstration. Except in the totals the numbers are expressed by means of well-known signs. They are as follows:

Col. iii, 18,	54,492
" iv, 5,	199,539½
" iv, 11,	4,140
	<hr/>
	258,171½

This total is written in col. v, 10 as follows:

	= 216,000
	= 36,000
	= 3,600
	= 2,400
	= 171½
	<hr/>
	258,171½

This clearly proves that  = 216,000.

Following this we have the following numbers written in the well-known notation:

Col. v, 12,	1,120
" v, 13,	640
" v, 17,	3,075
	<hr/>
Total,	4,835

This added to the previous total,	258,171½
	<hr/>
gives as a grand total,	263,006½

¹In Thureau Dangin's *Recueil de tablettes chaldéennes*, Nos. 305 and 306 record similar collections of reeds for binding but the numbers are not so large as in the HLC text.

In col. vi, 2 we gave the grand total written as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{𐎶𐎵} = 216,000 \\
 \text{𐎶} = 36,000 \\
 \text{𐎶𐎶𐎶} = 10,800 \\
 \text{𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶} = 206\frac{1}{2} \\
 \hline
 263,006\frac{1}{2}
 \end{array}$$

which just balances the total obtained in the other way and again proves $\text{𐎶𐎵} = 216,000$. All these reeds are present or have been taken away for some purpose. In col. vi a statement of the reeds that are lacking follows, thus: Col. vi, 6, $41,250\frac{1}{2}$ reeds are lacking.

Add this to the previous total, $263,006\frac{1}{2}$

and we obtain as another grand total, $304,256\frac{5}{8}$, which is the total of the reeds received as stated in col. iii, 15 in the following notation:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{𐎶𐎵} = 216,000 \\
 \text{𐎶𐎶} = 72,000 \\
 \text{𐎶𐎶𐎶} = 14,400 \\
 \text{𐎶𐎶𐎶} = 1,800 \\
 \text{𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶} = 56\frac{5}{8} \\
 \hline
 304,256\frac{5}{8}
 \end{array}$$

which gives the same total, $304,256\frac{5}{8}$

and affords a third proof that $\text{𐎶𐎵} = 216,000$.

Having demonstrated thus indubitably that the sign in question is a notation for 216,000, some interesting results may be obtained by applying the fact to the interpretation of some other texts. In Hilprecht's *Babylonian Expedition*, Series A, Vol. XX, No. 29, obverse, col. iv, 8 our sign occurs. The first column of this text is broken away. The second column is taken up with ways of expressing numbers of *Qas*—first, from 10 to 20, then the numbers increase by tens to 60, then, by sixties to 300, which makes a *Gur*. This *Gur* stands in the last remaining line of col. ii. As col. iii begins with 18 *Gur* we learn that sixteen lines are broken away from col. ii. The enumeration of *Gurs* is carried in the sixteen lines of col. iii to 300 *Gur*. The first line of col. iv

begins with 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 , i. e., 28,800 *Gur*. There were, then, fifteen additional lines













































































































































































































































































































































to col. iii. In four of these the increase advanced by sixties to 600 = 𐎶 ; in five others it advanced by six hundred at a time to 3,600 = 𐎶𐎶 ; and in six others by thirty-six hundred at a

time to $\text{𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶} = 25,200$. As the sign 𐎶 could not be repeated more than five times












in one of these columns without being written in part one under the other, these fifteen lines occupy exactly the space of the seventeen lines which we should expect to find here on

account of the way the tablet is broken, and on account of the sixteen lines which we proved had been lost from col. ii¹.

Now the first eight lines of col. iv are as follows:

It is clear at a glance that line 1 = 28,800 *Gur*; 1. 2 = 32,400 *Gur*; 1. 3 = 36,000 *Gur*. If now we apply to the interpretation of the following lines the principle obtained by a study of the preceding columns, the notation should now increase by thirty-six thousand at a time. We accordingly interpret the following lines thus:

1. 4   = 72,000 Gur;
 1. 5   = 108,000 Gur;
 1. 6   = 144,000 Gur;
 1. 7   = 180,000 Gur;
 1. 8    = 216,000 Gur.

¹The facts concerning the missing parts of cols. ii and iii of the obverse of BE, XX, No. 29 may be mathematically demonstrated to the eye as follows:

[illegible]

This was provable by inference from Hilprecht's tablet alone, as we have shown. It might, however, have been regarded as speculative and uncertain, but for the confirmation of the Haverford tablet, which proves independently that $\text{𐎶𐎵𐎶} = 216,000$. This demonstrates that the factors which intervene between 36,000 and 216,000 have been correctly interpreted above, and gives us four additional new notations, viz: $\text{𐎶𐎵} = 72,000$; $\text{𐎶𐎶} = 108,000$; $\text{𐎶𐎶𐎶} = 144,000$; and $\text{𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶} = 180,000$. I call these new notations, for, so far as I know, but one of them has been mentioned before. Reisner in the *Sitzungsberichte* of the Berlin *Akademie*, 1896, p. 420, suggests the possibility that 𐎶𐎶 may have been used in land measure with a value corresponding to that proved for it above. In the corresponding table of his *Tempel Urkunden aus Telloh*, 1901, however, he gives instead the notation, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 for the number, and this latter notation is really the one employed in the Telloh tablets which have hitherto been published.

The ideograms to which we have thus given meanings occur in a broken, Neo-Babylonian syllabary published in CT, XII, 24, where their Sumerian names are given, though the meanings are broken away. Thus

1b, read: ŠAR-U,	$\text{𐎶𐎵} = [10 \text{ šars}]$(i. e., 36,000).
2b, read: ŠAR-NIŠ,	$\text{𐎶𐎶} = [20 \text{ šars}]$(i. e., 72,000).
3b, read: ŠAR-U-ŠU,	$\text{𐎶𐎶𐎶} = [30 \text{ šars}]$(i. e., 108,000).
4b, read: ŠAR-NIMIN,	$\text{𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶} = [40 \text{ šars}]$(i. e., 144,000).
5b, read: ŠAR-NINŪ,	$\text{𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶} = [50 \text{ šars}]$(i. e., 180,000).
6b, read: ŠAR-DIŠ,	$\text{𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶} = [60 \text{ šars}]$(i. e., 216,000).

This table thus demonstrates that the number 216,000 might be written 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 as well as 𐎶𐎵𐎶 . The Sumerian names here given are made up of the word *šar* and the Sumerian words for the various numerals, and are proof that our interpretation is correct.

Indeed, if we refer again to the text of BE, XX, No. 29, it appears that the number 216,000 (𐎶𐎵𐎶), when used in the notations of land measure to designate a number of *Bur* (i. e., 3,600 *Bur*) is written 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 (see rev. iv, 7). This last number follows the numbers, 𐎶𐎵 , and 𐎶𐎶 just as 𐎶𐎵 does in obv. iv, 8, thus proving that the two had the same numerical value.

In the Pennsylvania tablet there is but one other notation higher than that for 216,000. It is 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 in the obv. iv, 9, and 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 in col. iv, 8, of the reverse. This is nothing else than ŠAR-GAL *šu-nu-šum*¹, i. e., "the great šar; its double," i. e., 432,000. The principle of increase followed in the earlier part of the text confirms this, showing that in the one case we have the notation for 432,000, and in the other, of the corresponding number of *Bur* (i. e., 7,200 *Bur*).

It appears from this tablet that the common and unambiguous notation known to the scribal school from which this tablet comes did not extend beyond 432,000.²

In the Neo-Babylonian syllabary in CT, 24 already referred to, two other signs appear





















¹i. e., *šu-nu* is for *šunnu*. The multiples in Assyrian are expressed by the form *fu'ul* (see Ungnad, *Babylonisch-Assyrische Grammatik*, §29g), while in Arabic the form *fu'ul* expresses a fraction (see Wright's *Arabic Grammar*, 3d ed., § 363).


²That they had an ambiguous notation extending to 12,960,000, Hilprecht has shown in his introduction to BE, XX, p. 26.

in the series after the sign ŠAR-DIŠ () , which has been shown to denote 216,000. They are

1. 7, ŠAR-GAL-DIŠ, .

1. 8, ŠAR-GAL-MIN, .

If we had this syllabary only in its present broken condition, we might infer that these two signs completed the sexigesimal series, and that the notation was as follows:  = 216,000;  = 2,160,000; and  = 12,960,000. Such an inference would, however, lead us into error. The syllabary is not, like the tablet published by Hilprecht, giving us a regularly ascending series, which increases according to regular increments, although it is true that the first six numbers in the column were arranged according to the *tens*, from ten to sixty. A study of the rest of the column shows, however, that the compiler of the syllabary was collecting rather all the compounds of ŠAR which were known to him, and that this regular numerical order extends no further. The scribe was following no such system as appears in the Pennsylvania tablet. When two signs occur which have the same value they are written successively, the more complex of the two being written last. This can be clearly shown by a comparison with BE, XX, No. 29. Thus  is but a more compact writing of   , which has already been proven to denote 216,000. Similarly  is but a more compact writing of      or      (shown above to denote 432,000). The  is simply written within the , as is the figure 2 () by which the word form of the numeral (*šu-nu-šum*) is replaced. The Neo-Babylonian list of CT, XII, 24 is, accordingly, a later transcript of the earlier list published by Hilprecht.

It should be noted in connection with these signs that still another notation for the number 216,000 is employed by Gudea. It is ¹ (Stat. B, iii, 10), and is simply another device to indicate that the ŠAR is multiplied by 60.

To recapitulate: Our discussion has shown that the texts designated afford the following hitherto unrecognized numerical notations:

$$\text{𒌦} = 72,000.$$

$$\text{𒌧} = 108,000.$$

$$\text{𒌨} = 144,000.$$

$$\text{𒌩} = 180,000.$$

$$\text{𒌦 𒌦} = 216,000.$$

$$\text{𒌦} = 216,000.$$

$$\text{𒌦 𒌦} = 216,000.$$





$$\text{𒌦} = 216,000.$$

$$\text{𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦} = 432,000.$$

$$\text{𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦} = 432,000.$$

$$\text{𒌦} = 432,000.$$

¹See Thureau-Dangin, *L'Écriture Cunéiforme*, No. 491, and *Sumerischen und Akkadischen Königinschriften*, pp. 68. 69

Of these  is the only one yet found in the business documents from the temple archives of Telloh hitherto published. All of them with three exceptions were known to the scribes of Nippur about 2000 B. C. Three of them (, , )—natural developments from the earlier forms—have as yet been found only in the Neo-Babylonian Syllabary published in CT, XII, 24.¹

THE PRICE OF WHEAT IN ANCIENT BABYLONIA.

The tablet of Dr. Gould (below, pl. 100, translated on p. 22 ff.) gives some interesting quotations of the prices of Babylonian wheat. Fortunately there are two inscribed objects, one from the reign of Dungi and one from the reign of Gimil-Sin, on each of which the ancient weight is stated, and the actual weight of which is known. (Cf. Weissbach, ZDMG, LXI, 395, and the original publications of them, *Révue d'Assyriologie*, V, 57 ff. and *Collection de Clerq, Catalogue*, II, 83 ff. and pl. viii, No. 3.) Averaging the value of the unit of weight which results from these two objects, we learn that, if Babylonian silver had the same degree of purity as American coinage, the value of the silver *she* was .001664 cts. We reach the result thus: Dungi's diorite (?) pyramid is inscribed as $\frac{1}{2}$ Mana and weighs 248 grammes \therefore 30 *shekels* = 248 grammes \therefore 1 *shekel* = 8.0206 + grammes \therefore 1 *she* = $\frac{1}{180}$ of a *shekel* = .0445589 grammes. Gimil-Sin's diorite object is inscribed as 5 manas and weighs 2510.975 grammes, which makes the *she* = .0464423 grammes. Averaging these we obtain .0455 grammes as the average *she* of the period. A gramme = 15.432 + troy grains \therefore 1 *she* = .686714 troy grains. The American dollar = 412.5 grains \therefore 1 *she* = $\frac{.686714}{412.5}$ of \$1.00 or \$.001664.

Taking the measures of capacity as determined by Thureau Dangin (*Journal Asiatique*, 1909, p. 101), a *shekel* of capacity equaled .583 gills. We reach the result thus: 1 *qa* = 40.4 decilitres, 1 decilitre = .845 U. S. gills \therefore 1 *qa* = 34.138 gills = 4.267 qts., 1 *shekel* = $\frac{1}{60}$ of a *qa* \therefore 1 *shekel* = .0701116 qts.

The tablet of Dr. Gould, translated below (p. 22 ff.), gives three prices at three different times during the year. The first price was 15 shekels of wheat for 12 *she* of money; the second 7 shekels of wheat for 7 *she* of money; and the third, 3 shekels of wheat for 5 *she* of money. These prices represent the value of wheat at three different periods of the year, as the harvest became more and more remote. These three prices were, when translated into American terms by means of the above equations, respectively .596 cts., .745 cts. and \$1.23 per bushel. This was for wheat of the finest quality in a country in which there were several grades of wheat.

If Babylonian silver was unalloyed, which I regard as improbable, the price of wheat was slightly higher. The American dollar contains 371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver, so that, if the *she* was pure silver, it was worth $\frac{.686714}{371.25}$ of a dollar, or .001847 + cts. This would make the three prices quoted in this tablet respectively .665 cts., 83 cts., and \$1.38 per bushel.²

¹ Cf. Meissner's *Seltene assyrische Ideogramme*, Nos. 6548, 6549 and 6557.

² These arithmetical calculations Mr. L. H. Rittenhouse, Instructor in Engineering in Haverford College, has kindly verified.

For details as to Babylonian weights and measures see the article of Reisner in the *Sitzungsberichte* of the Berlin Academy, 1906, referred to above; the article of Weissbach in ZDMG, LXI (1907), pp. 379-402; and that of Thureau Dangin, *Journal Asiatique*, 1909, pp. 79-111. Cf. also Meyer, *Geschichte des Altertums*, 2^{te} Auf., Band I, 2^{te} Hälfte, 1909, pp. 517, 518.

When, however, we compare these values with values which are known to have prevailed in the East in more recent times, it is probable that the silver was alloyed and that the first list of prices is nearer the truth.

Tablet No. 39 (pl. 70), below, contains an interesting statement, though it cannot represent the price of wheat. It reads

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. DXX GUR CXI BAR QA SE LUGAL. | 1. 520 Gur, 111 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa of grain royal quality. |
| 2. SA-BI-TA. | 2. Of it. |
| 3. X LAL $\frac{1}{2}$ GIN AZAG-UD CCXL QA-TA. | 3. 9 and $\frac{5}{8}$ shekels of money at the rate of 240 qa; |
| 4. SE-BI VII GUR CCLX QA. | 4. its grain was 7 gur 260 qa; |
| 5. GAR-RA MU SA-AS-RU ^{kl} . | 5. designated by the name of Shashru. |
| 6. A-KA SIS-KAL-LA BA-A-GAR. | 6. A partial payment Sis-kal-la made. |
| Rev. 1. MU-GUB. | Rev. 1. It is present. |
| 2. LAL-NI. DXII. GUR. CLI BAR. QA | 2. There are lacking 512 gur, 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ qa. |
| 3. GIR. GA-SAG-GA. | 3. Gir-officer, Gasagga. |
| 4. DUB-NU-TUG | 4. The tablet is unsealed. |
| 5. GAR-RA GIR. | 5. Deputy-Gir. |
| 6. GAL ^d NIN-GIR-SU DUMU UR ^d BA-U | 6. Gal-Ningirsu, son of Ur-Bau. |
| 7. MU-US-SA. E-BA-SA-IS ^d DA-GAN BA-RU | 7. The year after the E-BA-SA-IS of Dagon was built |

It follows from this statement that the grain was reckoned at the rate of 240 qa of grain for a shekel of money, which would be at the rate of a little less than 1 cent per bushel if the silver was alloyed, and a slight fraction over a cent per bushel if the silver were unalloyed. The money was a small percentage of the value of the wheat. Why it was allowed is not clear. There are various possibilities, but we do not know which to choose.

TRANSLATIONS OF SELECTED TEXTS.

FRAGMENTARY RECORD OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF MEN ON PUBLIC WORK.

Pl. 92, No. 96.

Transliteration.	Translation.
Obv. 1. XLI KAL	Obv. 1. Forty-one men,
2. NU-BANDA UR- ⁴ NIN-GIR-SU	2. Nu-banda officer, Ur-Ningirsu;
3. XXXIV PA GAL- ⁴ DUMU-ZI	3. thirty-four (men), Pa-officer, Gal-Dumuzi;
4. XXX LAL I PA NA-BA-ŠAG	4. twenty-nine (men), Pa-officer, Nabashag.
5. ŠU-NIGIN CIV KAL	5. Total, 104 men.
6. ŠA-BI-TA	6. Of these
7. XV GI-IL E-ŠE-BAG-GA	7. 15 are reed-carriers ¹ (at) Eshebagga;
8. XX-BI LUGAL-RA NITAH-ŠA ²	8. 20 of them are binders ² for the king;
9. V TIG-PES-ZIKUM ³	9. 5 are catchers-of-fish ³ (?);
10. V E-GUD ŠAM E-BA-ŠA-IŠ DA-GA-AN	10. 5 are hired at the ox-stable of the E-BA-ŠA-IŠ of Dagan;
11. . . . ŠAM EN-LIL ⁴	11. . . . are hired at Nippur;
12. . . . GUB-BA	12. . . . present (?)
Rev. 1. . . . URU	Rev. 1. . . . city.
2. ŠU-NIGIN LXXVIII KAL	2. Total, 78 men
3. ZIG-GA	3. were employed.
4. XX LAL II URU-TA NU UD-DU	4. Eighteen, did not go out of the city.
5. LAL-NI IV PA GAL- ⁴ DUMU-ZI	5. There remained four of Pa-officer Gal-Dumuzi's;
6. LAL-NI IV PA NA-BA-ŠAG	6. there remained four of Pa-officer Nabashag's.
7. UD VI ⁵	7. Day sixth,
8. ITU GUD-DU-NE-ŠAR-ŠAR	8. month Guddunesharshar, (3rd mo.)

LIST OF SUPPLIES FURNISHED TO MESSENGERS.

Pl. 95, No. 115.

Obv. 1. V QA GAŠ V QA GAR	Obv. 1. Five qa of drink, 5 qa of food,
2. I NI-GIŠ À-GAM	2. 1 flask of wood-oil,
3. NE-NE SUKKAL	3. Nene, messenger;
4. V QA GAŠ V QA GAR	4. 5 qa of drink, 5 qa of food,
5. I NI-GIŠ À-GAM	5. 1 flask of oil,
6. A-GU-A SUKKAL	6. Agua, messenger;
7. III QA GAŠ II QA GAR	7. 3 qa of drink, 2 qa of food,

¹ HLC, No. 24 (Pl. 16), as well as RTC, Nos. 305 and 306, show that in the absence of binding-twine reeds in large quantities were gathered for use in binding. Apparently these men were employed in carrying such reeds to those who were using them.

² This is not to be read here US-SA (= "after" or "following") as in that case it would precede LUGAL. It stands where it does to show that these men were binding something (perhaps grain) for the king. They were using the reeds which those mentioned in the previous line brought to them. This month is the same as the month Siman of later times, in which, according to Neo-Babylonian contracts, the harvest occurred.

³ This is a difficult phrase and the rendering is uncertain. That suggested is based on the fact that in Meissner's *Ideogramme* No. 2049 gives TIG-ZIKUM-A = *liqt* = "take," "catch," and the sign PES originally pictured a fish. (See Barton, *Semitic Studies in Memory of William Rainey Harper*, II, 235 and 253.)

8. UR-^aBABBAR SUKKAL
 9. III QA GAŠ II QA GAR
 Rev. 1. NER-DA-NI SUKKAL
 2. III QA GAŠ II QA GAR
 3. ŠU-^aGAL-SUD GAL-GIN
 4. III QA GAŠ II QA GAR
 5. UMUN-BAR GAL-GIN
 6. AN-ŠA-AN^m-TA ŠA EN-LIL^m-TA
 GIN-NA
 7. ITU DIR-ŠE-KIN-KUD

8. Ur-Babbar, messenger;
 9. 3 qa of drink, 2 ka of food,
 Rev. 1. Nerdani, messenger;
 2. 3 qa of drink, 2 qa of food,
 3. Gimil-Galsud, inferior messenger;
 4. 3 qa of drink, 2 qa of food,
 5. Umunbar, inferior messenger.
 6. From Anshan and Nippur they came.
 7. Month Dirshekinkud, (intercalary month).

A SIMILAR LIST.

Pl. 94, No. 106.

- Obv. 1. V QA GAŠ V QA ZID I À-GAM
 2. ^aEN-ZU-IB-ŠU ŠUKKAL
 3. ^aNINNI-ERIN^m-KU GIN-NI
 4. V QA GAŠ V QA ZID I À-GAM
 5. NE-LA GAL-GIŠ-KU-GU-LA
 6. SA-BU-UM^m-KU GIN-NA
 7. V QA GAŠ V QA ZID I A-GAM
 8. A-NI-NI-ŠU GAL-GIŠ-KU-GU-LA
 9. ^aNINNI-ERIN^m-TA GIN-NI
 10. V QA GAŠ V QA ZID I À-GAM
 11. A-UHU-DINGIR TU-UŠ-GAL
 12. ^aNINNI-ERIN^m-TA GIN-NI
 13. V QA GAŠ V QA ZID I À-GAM
 14. SÙ-ŠA-GA-GA GAL-GIŠ-KU-GU-LA
 Rev. 1. ^aNINNI-ERIN^m-KU GIN-NI
 2. V QA GAŠ V QA ZID I À-GAM
 3. ŠA-AL-MA-UM GAL-GIŠ-KU-GU-LA
 4. ^aNINNI-ERIN^m-TA GIN-NI
 5. X QA GAŠ X QA ZID II À-GAM
 6. GAL-^aNANNAR SUKKAL
 7. ŠA IGI-ŠAG-ŠAG TU-UŠ-GAL
 8. ^aNINNI-ERIN^m-TA GIN-NI
 9. V QA GAŠ V QA ZID I À-GAM
 10. ŠU-ŠA-ŠU ŠEŠ-ŠAL-MI
 11. ^aNINNI-ERIN^m-TA GIN-NI
 12. V QA GAŠ V QA ZID I À-GAM
 13. UR-NIGIN-GAR DUMU-NU-BANDA
 14. ^aNINNI-ERIN^m-TA GIN-NI
 15. ITU EZEN-^aNE-ŠU

- Obv. 1. Five qa of drink, 5 qa of flour 1 flask (of oil)
 2. Sin-ukin, messenger;
 3. to Susa he went.
 4. Five qa of drink, 5 qa of flour 1 flask (of oil),
 5. Nela, a long-spear man,
 6. to Sabum he went.
 7. Five qa drink, 5 qa flour, 1 flask (of oil),
 8. Aninishu, a long-spear man,
 9. from Susa he came.
 10. Five qa of drink, 5 qa of flour, 1 flask (of oil),
 11. Aukhu-dingir, revenue (?) officer
 12. from Susa he came.
 13. Five qa of drink, 5 qa of flour, 1 flask (of oil),
 14. Sushagaga, a long-spear man,
 Rev. 1. to Susa he went.
 2. Five qa of drink, 5 qa flour, 1 flask (of oil),
 3. Shalmaum, a long-spear man,
 4. from Susa he came.
 5. Ten qa of drink, 10 qa of flour, 2 flasks (of oil),
 6. Gal-Nannar, a messenger
 7. and Igishagshag, a head revenue (?) officer,
 8. from Susa they came.
 9. Five qa of drink, 5 qa of flour, 1 flask (of oil),
 10. Sushashu, an eunuch(?),¹
 11. from Susa he came.
 12. Five qa of drink, 5 qa of flour, 1 flask (of oil),
 13. Urnigingar, a member of a Nu-banda guild,
 14. from Susa he came.
 15. Month of the feast of Neshu, (4th mo).

ANOTHER SIMILAR LIST.

Pl. 99, No. 136.

- Obv. 1. III À-GAM NI-GIŠ
 2. UD III^{kan}
 3. A-DA-A SUKKAL

- Obv. 1. Three flasks of wood-oil,
 2. three days,
 3. Ada, a messenger,

¹ Literally, "Brother of women." "Eunuch" is an uncertain rendering, but the phrase designates an official.

4. MU ŠU-ZA-RI-NE GIN-NA
 5. I A-GAM NI
 6. ZA-NA-TI SUKKAL
 7. II QA NI-GIŠ
 8. ŠE-LI-BU-UM PA-TE-SI SA-BU-UM^m
 9. GIR ZA-NA-TI SUKKAL
 Rev. 1. SA-BU-UM^m-KU GIN-NI
 2. I A-GAM NI
 3. GAL-DUMU-À SUKKAL
 4. BAR QA NI-GIŠ NIM GI-ŠA^m
 5. GIR GAL-DUMU-A SUKKAL
 6. GI-ŠA^m-KU GIN-NI
 7. III A-GAM NI UD III^{ham}
 8. EN-U-A DUMU-NU-BANDA,
 9. MU DUMU-KU-BA-NE-KU GIN-NA
 10. ITU MU-ŠU-UL

4. for Shuzarine he came.
 5. One flask of oil
 6. Zanati, a messenger,
 7. 2 qa of wood oil,
 8. Shelibum, Patesi of Sabum;
 9. Gir-officer, Zanati, the messenger,
 Rev. 1. to Sabum he went.
 2. One flask of oil,
 3. Galdumua, a messenger,
 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ qa of wood oil, governor of Gisha,
 5. Gir-officer, Galdumua, the messenger,
 6. to Gisha he went.
 7. Three flasks of oil, three days,
 8. Enua, of the guild of Nu-banda officers,
 9. on account of Dumukubane he came.
 10. Month Mushul, (10th mo.).

TABLET OF DR. GOULD.¹

Pl. 100.

- Obv. 1. CXI GUR CXX LAL BAR QA SE
 LUGAL
 2. XV GIN ŠAM XII ŠE AZAG
 3. LAL-NI-UD-DU-A
 4. ŠA-BI-TA
 5. LXXI GUR LXV QA ŠID-DUG
 6. II GUR CLXXXV QA NI-DUB ŠA GIR-
 SU^m
 7. ŠID-NU-DUG
 8. A-KA GAL-GI-NA MAL-MAL-DAM
 9. IX GUR CLXXX QA DUB-BI IV
 10. DUB NAM-HA-NI DUMU HU-PI-PI
 11. I GUR CC QA
 12. DUB LUGAL-GAL-ŠAG-ŠAG
 13. VI GUR
 14. DUB GAL-ME-NE DUMU BA-A
 15. V GIN AZAG
 16. UR-⁴KAL DUMU GAL-⁴NIN-GIR-SU
 17. ŠU-BA-TI
 18. VII GIN VII ŠE AZAG A-DU I^{ham}
 19. III GIN ŠAM V SE AZAG A-DU II^{ham}
 20. DUB-BI II
 Rev. 1. DUB PA-TE-SI
 2. VI (GUR) CCXL (QA) APIN E-⁴NIN-
 LA-A-MI
 3. GIR A-HU-A DUMU GAL-DUG-GA

- Obv. 1. 111 Gur 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ qa of grain royal quality.
 2. 15 Shekels at the price of 12 she of money
 3. to Lalniuddu.
 4. Of it
 5. 71 gur 65 qa is sealed,
 6. 2 gur, 185 qa, stored at Girsu
 7. unsealed.
 8. The partial payment of Galgina is as agreed
 upon,
 9. 9 gur 180 qa, his four accounts (or payments).
 10. Account of Namkhani, son of Khupipi,
 11. 1 gur, 200 qa.
 12. Account of Lugalgalshagshag,
 13. 6 gur.
 14. Account of Galmene, son of Bā,
 15. 5 shekels of money.
 16. Ur-Kal, son of Gal-Ningirsu
 17. received
 18. 7 shekels (at the price of) 7 she of money the
 first time,
 19. 3 shekels at the price of 5 she of money
 the second time,
 20. his two accounts (or payments).
 Rev. 1. Account of the Patesi,
 2. 6 gur, 240 qa, the shepherd, E-Ninlami;
 3. Gir-officer, Akhua, son of Galdugga.

¹This tablet belongs to Dr. George M. Gould, of Ithaca, N. Y., who kindly permitted me to publish it with the Haverford Collection.

4. X GUR DUB UR-⁴EN-LILLAL
5. ŠU-NIGIN CVII GUR LX QA
6. ŠU-NIGIN XV GIN ŠAM XII SE AZAG
7. ZIG-GA
8. LAL-NI III (GUR) LX QA NI-DUB ŠA
GIR-SU⁴
9. ŠA BAR-RA
10. NIN-ŠID-AG LAL-NI-UD-DU-A
11. GAR-ŠAM-AŠ-DU-GABA
12. MU ⁴BUR-⁴EN-ZU LUGAL-E UR-BIL-
LUM⁴ MU-HUL-A

4. 10 Gur, account of Ur-Enlil.
5. Total, 107 gur, 60 qa.
6. Total, 15 shekels, at the price of 12 she of
money
7. is taken away.
8. There remains 3 gur, 60 qa stored in Girsu.
9. and left.
10. Business transaction of Lalniuddu,
11. the *Ash*-plant-food *Dugaba*¹ officer.
12. The year Bur-Sin, the king, subjugated
Urbillum.

ACCOUNT TABLET.

Part I, Pl. 9, No. 18.²

- I. 1. CLXXX QA ŠE GUR
2. SI-NI-IB
3. ŠA-BI-TA
4. CLXXX QA DUB GAL-BI-MU
5. MU-GUB
6. UR-IM-NUN
7. VI GUR CLVIII KINGUSILA QA
8. ŠE-KUL-TA GUR-RA
9. CLXXX QA ŠE AMAR BA-EDIM
10. ŠU-NIGIN VII GUR XLVIII
KINGUSILA QA
11. ŠA-BI-TA
12. V DUB BA-NI
13. I GUR XXV QA
14. DUB-BI II A-AN
15. DUB UR-⁴NINA DUMU NA-BA-ŠAG
16. MU-GUB
17. LAL-NI I GUR XXIII KINGUSILA QA
18. UR-⁴BA-U
19. VI GUR XC QA
20. LAL-NI ŠE-KUL
21. ŠA-BI-TA
22. VI GUR XC QA
- II. 1. DUB UR-⁴NINA DUMU NA-BA-ŠAG
2. MU-GUB
3. URU-KI
4. E-⁴NIN-DAR-A
5. XXXIX GUR LX QA
6. ŠE-KUR-RA ERIM BA-EDIM

- I. 1. 180 Qq of grain royal quality
2. remain from last year.
3. Of it
4. 180 qa receipted for by Galbimu
5. are present.
6. Urimnun:
7. 6 Gur 158 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa
8. for seed-grain are set apart.
9. 180 Qq of *Amar*-grain is set apart.
10. Total 7 gur 48 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa.
11. Of it
12. 5 (gur), account of Bani,
13. 1 gur 25 qa
14. (his two accounts)
15. receipted for by Ur-Nina son of Nabashag
16. are present.
17. There is lacking 1 gur 23 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa.
18. Ur-Bau:
19. 6 Gur 90 qa
20. is on hand as seed grain.
21. Of it
22. 6 gur 90 qa
- II. 1. receipted for by Ur-Nina son of Nabashag
2. are present
3. in the city.
4. Temple of Nindara:
5. 39 Gur 60 qa
6. food for slaves is set apart.

¹The *Dugaba* officer was, in the time of Hammurabi, an officer of varied duties; see King, *Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi*, Vol. III, p. 8 n. 1.

²In Part I, pp. 15-18 this tablet was translated, but as the division between the notation of GUR and QA was drawn there according to an erroneous theory, a corrected translation is given here.

7. ŠA-BI-TA
8. XXXIX GUR LX QA
9. DUB GAL-BI-MU
10. MU-GUB
11. GAL-NA-AŠ-E-LA-KI DUMU BA-A
12. XVI GUR CLXXX QA
13. LAL-NI ŠE-KUL
14. XIV GUR LXXXVI ŠUŠŠANA QA
15. ŠE-KUL-TA GUR-RA
16. ŠU-NIGIN XXX GUR CCLXVI ŠUŠŠANA QA
17. ŠA-BI-TA
18. V GUR CCXXV QA
19. DUB UR-^aNINA DUMU NA-BA-ŠAG
- III. 1. XVI GUR LXXV QA
2. DUB BA-LI DUMU KI-RAM-MU
3. MU-GUB
4. LAL-NI VIII GUR CCLXVI ŠUŠŠANA QA
5. UR-DUMU
6. XIV GUR CLX QA
7. LAL-NI ŠE-KUL
8. XXXI GUR XLII BAR QA
9. ŠE-KUL-TA GUR
10. XC QA ŠE AMAR BA-EDIM
11. II (GUR) CXX QA KI LUGAL-URU-DA-TA
12. ŠU-NIGIN XLVIII GUR CXII BAR QA
13. ŠA-BI-TA
14. XLVIII GUR CXII BAR QA
15. DUB UR-^aNINA DUMU NA-BA-ŠAG
16. MU-GUB
17. UR-SAG-GA
18. E-^aDUMU-ZI
19. VII GUR
20. ŠE-KUR-RA ERIM BA-EDIM
- IV. 1. ŠA-BI-(TA)
2. V GUR LX QA (DUB). . . .
3. I (GUR) CCXL QA ŠID-NU-TUG
4. DUB GAL-BI-MU
5. MU-GUB
6. UR-^aBA-U DUMU PA-AL-E
7. IV (GUR) CCXL QA ŠE GAR-GAL-LA
8. ŠA-BI-TA
9. IV (GUR) CCXL QA ŠID-NU-TUG
10. A-KA GAL-BI-MU BA-A-GAR
11. MU-GUB
12. UR-^aKAL DUMU HU-MU
13. CXII GUR LXVII QA TUG(?)
14. CCXXVI (GUR) XXX QA ZID-KA
7. Of it
8. 39 talents 60 qa
9. receipted for by Galbimu,
10. are present.
11. Galnashelaki, son of Bâ:
12. 16 Gur 180 qa
13. remain as seed-grain.
14. 14 Gur 86 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa
15. for seed-grain is sealed.
16. Total 30 gur 266 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa;
17. of it
18. 5 gur 225 qa
19. receipted for by Ur-Nina son of Nabashag.
- III. 1. 16 gur 75 qa
2. receipted for by Bali, son of Kirammu
3. are present.
4. There are lacking 8 gur 266 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa.
5. Urdumu:
6. 14 Gur 160 qa
7. remain as seed-grain;
8. 31 Gur 42 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa
9. for seed-grain are sealed.
10. 90 QA of *Amar*-grain is set apart.
11. 2 Gur 120 qa (are) from Lugaluruda.
12. Total 48 gur, 112 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa:
13. of it
14. 48 gur 112 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa
15. receipted for by Ur-Nina, son of Nabashag
16. are present.
17. Ursagga,
18. Temple of Tammuz:
19. 7 gur
20. food for slaves is set apart.
- IV. 1. Of it
2. 5 gur 60 qa on the account of. . . .
3. 1 gur 240 qa on an unsealed tablet
4. receipted for by Galbimu
5. is present.
6. Ur-Bau son of the *Paal* of the temple:
7. 4 Gur 240 qa grain prepared as food.
8. Of it
9. 4 gur 240 qa, on an unsealed tablet,
10. a partial payment made to Galbimu,
11. are present.
12. Ur-Kal, son of Khumu:
13. 192 Gur 67 qa, sealed(?),
14. 226 gur 30 qa, flour for food,

- | | |
|--|---|
| 15. IM-SI BA-TA | 15. remained from last year for rations. |
| 16. ŠU-NIGIN CCCCXVIII GUR XCVII QA | 16. Total 418 gur 97 qa; |
| 17. ŠA-BI-TA | 17. of it |
| 18. LXV GUR | 18. 65 gur |
| 19. GAL-BI-MU ŠU-BA-TI | 19. Galbimu received. |
| 20. CCXLIV GUR XXVII QA | 20. 244 Gur 27 qa |
| 21. UR- ^a NINA DUMU NA-BA-ŠAG | 21. Ur-Nina, son of Nabashag |
| 22. ŠU-BA-TI | 22. received. |
| 23. ŠU-NIGIN CCCIX GUR XXVII QA | 23. A total of 309 gur 27 qa |
| 24. MU-GUB | 24. is present. |
| 25. LAL-NI CIX GUR LXX QA | 25. There are lacking 109 gur 70 qa. |
| 26. TUL-TA | 26. Tulta: |
| 27. XVI GUR LXVIII BAR QA | 27. 16 Gur 68 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa |
| 28. LAL-NI ŠE-KUL | 28. is on hand for seed-grain. |
| V. 1. (VI) GUR (CLXXXII BAR) QA SE-KUL-TA GAR-RA | V. 1. (6) gur (182 and $\frac{1}{2}$) qa for seed-grain are set apart— |
| 2. ŠU-NIGIN XXII GUR CCLI QA | 2. total 22 gur 251 qa. |
| 3. ŠA-BI-TA | 3. Of it |
| 4. LAL-NI XXII GUR CCLI BAR QA | 4. there remain 22 gur 251 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa. |
| 5. UR- ^a BA-U DUMU KALAM-IL | 5. Ur-Bau son of the porter: |
| 6. XV GUR CCLXXIV QA | 6. 15 gur 274 qa |
| 7. LAL-NI ŠE-KUL | 7. remain as seed-grain. |
| 8. VII GUR LXXII BAR QA | 8. 7 Gur 72 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa |
| 9. SE-KUL-TA GUR-RA | 9. for seed-grain is set apart: |
| 10. ŠU-NIGIN XXIII GUR XLVI BAR QA | 10. total 23 gur 46 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa. |
| 11. ŠA-BI-TA | 11. Of it |
| 12. VIII (GUR) BA-RU ŠU-BA-TI | 12. 8 gur Baru received; ¹ |
| 13. VIII (GUR) DUB GAL-BI-MU | 13. 8 gur was receipted for by Galbimu; |
| 14. ŠU-NIGIN XVI GUR | 14. total, 16 gur |
| 15. MU-GUB | 15. are present. |
| 16. LAL-NI VI GUR LVI BAR QA ² | 16. There are lacking 6 gur 56 and $\frac{1}{2}$ qa ² |
| 17. UR-NIGIN-GAR | 17. Urnigingar, |
| 18. E- ^a MAL-TUM-DUG | 18. Temple of Maltumdug: |
| 19. XVI (GUR) CXC (QA) LAL-NI ŠE-KUL | 19. 16 Gur 190 qa remain for seed-grain; |
| 20. XI GUR CC QA | 20. 11 gur 200 qa |
| 21. ŠE-KUL-TA GUR-RA | 21. for seed-grain are set apart. |
| 22. II GUR CXX QA ŠE AMAR BA-BAD | 22. 2 Gur 120 qa of <i>Amar</i> -grain are set apart. |
| 23. ŠU-NIGIN XXX GUR CC ³ QA | 23. Total 30 gur 200 qa. |
| 24. ŠA-BI-TA | 24. Of it |
| 25. XIV (GUR) XX (QA) GAL-BI-MU ŠU-BA-TI | 25. 14 gur 20 qa Galbimu received; |

¹The word ŠU-BA-TI, literally "he received," is, as this context suggests, a synonym of DUB, so that DUB may in such connections be rendered "was receipted for by." This is proved beyond a doubt by HLC, No. 77 (see Pl. 6), where the case reads: KI UR-^aNINA-TA DUB UR-^aKAL DUMU NAM-MAH, which the tablet in its version of the same thing expresses: KI UR-^aNINA-TA UR-^aKAL DUMU NAM-MAH ŠU-BA-TI. In the first case then we must render "from Ur-Nina, receipted for by Ur-Ka' son of Nammakh," and in the second: "from Ur-Nina Ur-Kal son of Nammakh received." As the seal of HLC, No. 77, shows that Ur-Kal son Nammakh was the scribe who wrote the tablet, it is clear that these expressions DUB and ŠU-BA-TI refer to the recording officers who receipted for the grain and entered it upon the books of the receiving office. See also Lau, *Old Babylonian Temple Records*, p. 6.

²Scribal error for 7 gur 46 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ qa.

³Scribal error for CCX.

26. MU-GUB
 27. LAL-NI XVI GUR CXC QA
 28. UR-E-ŠE
 29. XVI GUR CLXXXII ŠANABI QA
 VI. 1. ŠE-KUL-TA.
 2. I (GUR) CL (QA).
 3. V GUR XXVII QA
 4. LAL-NI ŠE-KUL
 5. ŠU-NIGIN XXIII GUR LIX ŠANABI
 QA
 6. ŠA-BI-TA
 7. XVIII GUR XXXI ŠANABI QA
 8. GAL-BI-MU ŠU-BA-TI
 9. MU-GUB
 10. LAL-NI V GUR XXVII QA
 11. NIN-ŠAM-AŠ
 12. E-⁴NINA
 13. CCX QA ŠE-BA IB-BA
 14. CVI GUR CCLXXX QA ZID-KA
 15. ŠU-NIGIN CVII GUR CCL¹ QA
 16. ŠA-BITA
 17. LXXXIV GUR XXX QA
 18. A-KA LUGAL-SIG-GID BA-GUR
 19. MU-GUB
 20. LAL-NI XXIII GUR CXC QA
 21. GIR UR-ŠAG-GA MU-DUMU MA-LI
 22. GAR-ŠAM-AŠ DUMU-KI-KU-GAL
 23. NIN-ŠID-AK SI-NI-IB
 24. GAL-HAL-NE
 25. ŠA KĪ-NU-NIR^{ki} NINA^{ki}
 26. MU SI-MU-UR-RU-UM^{ki} LU-LU-BU^{ki}
 A-DU (X) LAL I^{kan} BA-HUL

26. it is present.
 27. There are lacking 16 gur 290 qa
 28. Ureshe:
 29. 16 Gur 182 and $\frac{2}{3}$ qa
 VI. 1. for seed-grain.
 2. 1 Gur 150 qa.
 3. 5 gur 27 qa
 4. remain as seed-grain.
 5. Total 23 gur 59 and $\frac{2}{3}$ qa.

































 6. Of it
 7. 18 gur 32 and $\frac{2}{3}$ qa
 8. Galbimu received;
 9. it is present.
 10. There are lacking 5 gur 27 qa.
 11. Ninshamash,
 12. Temple of Nina:
 13. 210 Qa as wages were paid.
 14. 106 Gur 280 qa, flour for food:
 15. A total of 107 gur 250 qa;
 16. of it
 17. 84 gur 30 qa,
 18. a partial payment made by Lugalsiggid,
 19. is present.
 20. There are lacking 23 gur 190 qa.
 21. Gir: Urshagga, oldest son of Mali,
 22. Ash-plant-food Dumu-ki-ku-gal officer.
 23. The business transaction performed
 24. Galkhalne
 25. in Kinunir (and) Ninâ,
 26. the year Simurru and Lulubi were subju-
 gated for the ninth time (i. e., Dungi's
 42nd year).



¹ The number of qa in this account are inaccurately enumerated.



CORRECTIONS TO PART I.



- P. 7 erase the last sentence of the second paragraph, beginning: "A comparison," etc.
- P. 9, l. 7, read "for business" instead of "of food-making (or food-makers)".
- P. 9, l. 15, read "for messengers to" instead of "deposited at."
- P. 9, l. 34, read "BA-AN-TUR" instead of "BA-AN-LIL."
- P. 10, No. 220, rev., 4, read "Lugalmagurus, messenger" instead of "Lugalmagurus-sukkal". Also strike out dash before SUKKAL.
- P. 10, No. 144, rev. 3, begin the line of translation with capital T.
- P. 10, No. 329, l. 1, read "LVII CXX QA" instead of "CLXXVII," and translate "57 Gur 120 qa" instead of "177 talents."
- P. 10, No. 188, l. 1, read "XV" instead of "XXV."
- Ibid., read "gur" instead of "talents" in the translation of lines 1-4.
- Ibid., l. 5, read "XXX X" instead of "UŠU-U" and translate "39" instead of "of Ushu."
- P. 11, No. 288, rev., l. 3, read "GIN-NA" instead of "GUB-NA" and translate "to Susa they went" instead of "at Susa they presented."
- P. 11, No. 47, l. 1, read "CCC" instead of "V" and translate "300 "Gur" instead of "5 talents."
- P. 11, No. 193, in obv. l. 1 and rev. lines 1 and 5 read "SAG" instead of "DAMAK."
- Ibid., rev., l. 7, read "to" instead of "of."
- P. 12, No. 113, l. 2, read "NIN-ŠID-AG" instead of "GAR-RA-AG" and translate "for the transaction of business" instead of "of food-making."
- P. 12, No. 185, l. 1, read "III CXX QA" instead of "CXXIII" and translate "3 Gur 120 qa" instead of "123 Talents."
- P. 13, No. 324, l. 1, read "BAR" instead of "MISLA."
- P. 13, No. 334, l. 4, read "BA-AN-TUR" instead of "BA-AN-LIL."
- For corrections to pp. 15-18, see above pp. 23-26.
- P. 19, No. 12; in the date insert the word "after" after the word "year."
- P. 26, No. 379; in the date insert "high priest of" after the word "year," read "ninth year of Bur-Sin" instead of "reign of Dungi(?)".



CORRECTIONS TO PLATES OF PART I.

Pl. 9. i. 1. read  instead of 
 " " ii. 12. "  " " 
 " " iii. 19. "  " " 
 " " iv. 7. "  " " 
 " " " 3. "  " " 
 " " " 10. "  " " 
 " " " 16. "  " " 
 " " " 18 insert  before 
 " " v. 10 read  instead of 
 " " " 14. "  " " 
 " " vi. 12. "  " " 
 " " " 18. "  " " 
 " " " " "  " " 
 " " " " insert  after 
 " " " 22 read  for 
 " " " 23. "  " " 











Pl. 10. No. 309, rev. 3, read  instead of 



Pl. 10. No. 171, 7, read  for 



" " " 158 rev. 4, read  for 

Pl. 11. No. 152, rev. 2, read  for 


Pl. 13. No. 184, 1, read  for 

Pl. 15. " 41, l. 8     
 for     



Pl. 16. i. 7, read   for  


" " " 13. "  " " 

" " ii. 2. "  " " 


" " ii. 8 the sign read  is a scribal erasure.

Pl. 16. ii. 12, read  instead of 

" " iii. 7. "  " " 


" " " 13. "  " " 



" " iv. 15. "  " " 


" " v. 3 insert  after 



" " " 16 read  instead of 



" " iii. 2. "  " " 


" " vi. 3.  is an unsuccessful scribal erasure. Erase.



Pl. 16. vi. 3, read  instead of 



" " " 5. "  " " 



" " " 13. "  " " the first 


Pl. 17. No. 100, rev. 1, read  for 

" " " " 3. "  " " 



" " " " 9. "  " " 



" " " " 11. "  " " 

" " 18. " 183, 2, read  " " 

" " 19. " 305, 3. "  " " 

" " " 311, 5. "  " " 

" " 20. " 380, rev. 15, read  " " 

" " 49. " 188, 3, read  for 

REGISTER OF TABLETS.

Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
1.	51.	Account tablet, 6 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, 9-16 in. thick. ¹ Record of quantities of wool paid to men and people of the "house of weavers."	Month of the feast of Tammuz (7th mo.), the year the king was installed high priest of Anu and Nannar,—4th year of Bur-Sin.
2.	52.	Account tablet. 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick. List of kids offered in sacrifice.	Month Accession year of Bur-Sin.
4.	53.	Case tablet, unopened. Receipt for grain to be used as rations for the women weavers. Length, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, 1 in.	Month Sheilla (1st mo.), the year Shashru was subdued.
6.	53.	Receipt for grain. Length, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	Month of the feast of Dungi (8th mo.). Year not given.
7.	54.	Account tablet. Length 5 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 4 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness, 1 in. Badly broken on left edge. Account of receipt and distribution of wool.	Undated.
8.	55, 56.	Account tablet—record of quantities of grain, meal and oil. Length, 6 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 4 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in., thickness, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	The year the king repaired the house.
9.	57.	Account tablet of grain. Length, 5 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 4 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness 1 in. Tablet rapidly crumbling.	Date broken away.
10.	53.	Account of foods. Length 4 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; width, 3 in.; thickness, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.	Two years after the E-BA-ŠA-IŠ ² of Dagon was built,—39th year of Dungi.
14.	58.	Account of food. Tablet is crumbling rapidly. Length, 4 in.; width, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Date broken away.
19.	59.	Account of quantities of grain paid to HI-KU and KU-IL workers. Length, 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 3 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	Month, Mushul (10th mo.); the year the king was appointed high priest of Nannar-KAR-ZI-DA,—9th year of Bur-Sin.
21.	60.	Account of grain paid to harvesters. Length, 4 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	The year the wall of the country was built,—35th year of Dungi.

¹The thickness of the tablet is in all cases measured at the thickest portion.

²This is the structure referred to in Part I, p. 21, No. 81. The vocalization of the Sumerian is doubtful. I here follow Thureau Dangin.

Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
22.	61.	Account of quantities of grain paid to various men and women. Length, 3 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; width, 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.	Undated.
23.	62.	Account of quantities of wheat, flour, drink, and oil given to different classes of officials. Length, 5 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; width, 4 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, 1 in.	Date broken away.
25.	63.	Record of quantities of land on different plantations worked by various men. Length, 4 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; width, 3 in.; thickness, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.	Date broken away.
27.	64, 65.	Record of quantities of land appropriated by the king and entrusted to various officers. Length, 6 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	No date.
28.	66.	Record of quantities of grain paid to three classes of temple servants. Length, 4 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 4 in.; thickness, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.	Date broken away.
31.	63.	Case tablet, unopened. Record of grain assigned as rations to two men. Length, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.	The year the land was devastated a second time.
32.	67.	Account of quantities of grain for flour. Length, 3 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.	The year Bur-Sin became king.
33.	68.	Rations for various classes of officials and workmen. Length, 4 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; width, 2 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.	Month of the feast of Bau (9th mo.), 7th day, the second year after the subjugation of Kimash,—the 46th year of Dungi.
34.	69.	Record of the "round-up" of a flock. Length, 4 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; width, 2 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	The year Kimash ¹ and Humurti were subdued,—reign of Dungi?
39.	70.	Account of grain. Length, 2 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	The year after the E-BA-ŠA-IŠ of Dagon was built,—38th year of Dungi.
46.	70.	Record of rations for some workers in gardens. Length, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	Month of the feast of Dungi (8th mo.), 11th day, the year Kimash was subjugated,—44th year of Dungi.
48.	70.	Case tablet, unopened. Receipt for two kids from two shepherds. Length, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, 1 in.	Month of the feast of Tammuz (7th mo.), the year after Urbilum was subjugated,—44th year of Dungi? or 3rd year of Bur-Sin?

¹ Probably a scribal error for Harshi and Humurti, the 46th year of Dungi.

Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
49.	70.	Case tablet. Receipt for grain. Tablet 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick. Case, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.	Same month and year as the preceding.
50.	67.	Receipt for . . . Length, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	Month, Shukul (5th mo.). Year not given.
51.	71.	Account of grain payments to various workmen. Length, 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 3 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	Month, Mushul (10th mo.), the year the king was installed high priest of Nannar-KAR-ZI-DA,—9th year of Bur-Sin.
53.	72.	Account of quantities of grain and flour. Length, 3 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 2 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	Months of Guddunesarsar and Feast of Neshu (3rd and 4th mos.), the year that Bur-Sin became king.
55.	73.	Record of the wages paid for working certain fields for 55 days in the months Shekinkud and Sheilla, (12th and 1st months). Length, 4 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; width, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, 1 in.	The year after Bur-Sin became king.
56.	74.	List of various classes of temple officials and of grain paid to different men. Length, 5 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 3 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness 1 in.	Undated.
57.	75.	List of sheep, kids and oxen, apparently for sacrifice, on certain days in the months Zibku, Feast of Dungi, and Mushul (6th, 8th and 10th months). Length, 5 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 4 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness, 1 in.	Undated.
62.	76.	Record of the wages of women and men employed from the 5th to the 9th months. Length, 4 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 3 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	Undated.
67.	77, 78.	Record of the dimensions of some fields the produce of which was to go to certain shepherds. The tablet is circular; its diameter is 4 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; its thickness at the center, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	The year the great High Priest made Bur-Sin, whom he loved, high priest of Eridu, 8th year of Bur-Sin.
69.	79.	Account of quantities of butter, cheese, oil, and goat's hair. Length, 4 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 3 in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	The year Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum, i. e. his 2nd year.
70.	80.	Account of wages paid in grain to various classes of temple servants. Length, 3 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; width, 2 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	The year (the king) was made high priest of Nannar-KAR-ZI-DA—9th year of Bur-Sin.
71.	82.	Case tablet. Receipt for 1 GUR, 270 QA of grain as wages for 19 men. Length of tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Case, 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; other dimensions unobtainable.	Month Sheilla (1st mo.), the year Gimil-Sin became king.

Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
72.	81.	Tablet about half broken away. Fragmentary record of artisans, laborers and women employed during five months. Length, 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, 1 in.	The second year after Kimash was destroyed,—46th year of Dungi.
73.	83.	Case tablet. Account of cows and calves and the grain provided for them. Length of tablet, 2 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Case, 3 in. long, 2 in. wide, 1 in. thick.	The year Bur-Sin became king.
77.	86.	Case tablet. Receipt for storage of grain to be paid in wages. Length of tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Length of case, 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, 1 in.	Month, Mushul (10th mo.), the year Harshi and Humurti were subjugated,—46th year of Dungi.
78.	80.	A clay object of irregular shape, but of the general form of a bag, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide in the widest part, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Perforated through its longest dimension with two holes through which a string could be inserted for hanging up the object. The seal was rolled over it so as to form a palimpsest. Records the shipping of 4 GUR, 81 QA of wheat flour.	Month Zibku (6th mo.), year not given.
79.	79.	An object in every respect similar to the preceding. 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide at the widest part, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Bearing in addition to the seal the words "2 GUR, 10 QA of wheat flour."	26th day, month and year not given.
82.	82.	Account of quantities of wool produced by a flock for making garments. Length, 4 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.	The year . . . egir(?) ru was subjugated.
83.	84.	Pay roll of women employees. Length, 4 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; width, 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; thickness, 1 in.	Undated.
85.	58.	Account of provisions of two spearmen who went to different cities. Length, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Month Shekin-kud (12th mo.), 8th day, year not given.
86.	81.	Receipt for butter and cheese. Length, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Month of the feast of the god Nishu, the year the TEMEN of Eridu (was erected?) reign of Dungi?
87.	85.	Pay-roll of men, women and boys. Length, 4 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 3 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	Date broken away.
88.	86.	Account of the receipt and distribution in wages of quantities of wheat flour. Length, 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 2 in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	Month of the feast of the god Neshu (4th mo.), year not given.
89.	87.	Account of a pay-roll. Tablet nearly half broken away. Length, 3 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 3 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness, 1 in.	Month Mushul (10th mo.), 11th day, two years after Kimash was subjugated,—46th year of Dungi.

Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
92.	88, 89.	Account of grain-payments to different men from different men. Originally very large, but more than half is now broken away, including more than half the length of the tablet and a part of the left side. At least one column of writing is thus lost at the beginning and the end. Length, 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 7 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	Date broken away.
93.	90.	Account of wool from different flocks. Tablet broken at left side so that lines are incomplete at the beginning. Length, 4 in.; width, 2 in.; thickness, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.	(The year Simu)-ru was subjugated,—23rd year of Dungi. (Perhaps to be read (Shash)ru, in which case the date is the 6th year of Bur-Sin.)
94.	91.	Pay-roll, written on sun-dried tablet, broken at the ends and the left side. Length, 4 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; width, 3 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	Date broken away.
95.	90.	Account of numbers of working-women. Length, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	Undated.
96.	92.	Account of men employed on public work. Length, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.	Sixth day of the month Guddunesharshar (3rd mo.). Year not given, but the E-BA-ŠA-IŠ of Dagon is mentioned, which connects it with Dungi's 37th year.
97.	92.	List of oxen trained for various purposes, such as ploughing and irrigating. Length, 2 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{11}{16}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	Ninth day of the month Sukul (5th mo.). Year not given.
98.	92.	Inventory of a herd. Length, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	Month of the feast of Tammuz (17th mo.), the year Simurru and Lulubi were subjugated the 9th time,—42nd year of Dungi.
99.	93.	Fragmentary pay-roll of men and women. Length, 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 2 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness, 1 in.	Undated.
101.	93.	Account of flour, drink and oil furnished to messengers and others. Length, 3 in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, 9-16 in.	Month Mushul (10th mo.), year not given.
103.	93.	Account of grain necessary to pay the wages of laborers working at different rates for 12 months. Length, 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	The year Nannar-KAR-ZI-DA entered the temple,—5th year of Dungi.
104.	94.	Pay-roll of 17 men for digging. Length, 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{11}{16}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	Year when the high priest of Eridu. . . 26th year of Dungi.

Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
105.	94.	Account of flour, drink, and oil furnished to messengers and others. Length, 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	Month Zibku (6th mo.), year not given.
106.	94.	Account of drink, flour and oil furnished messengers and others who came from and went to Susa. Length, 2 and $\frac{5}{16}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{7}{16}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	Month of the feast of Neshu (4th mo.), year not given.
108.	95.	Account of oil furnished to messengers. Length, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{16}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{9}{16}$ in.	Month Zibku (6th mo.), year not given.
109.	87.	Account of drink, food, and oil furnished to messengers and others. Length, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 1 in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Twenty-fourth day of the month Amarāsi, (11th mo.), year not given.
110.	95.	Unbaked tablet; half broken away. A list of fields and amounts of grain. Length, 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	Undated.
111.	95.	List of quantities of drink, flour and oil furnished to messengers. Length, 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	Month of the feast of Bau (9th mo.), year not given.
112.	95.	Pay-roll of five men. Length, 1 and $\frac{15}{16}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	Undated.
114.	96.	A receipt. Length, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Month Mushul (10th mo.), the year Ini-Sin became king.
115.	95.	List of amounts of drink, food and oil furnished messengers from Anshan and Nippur. Length, 1 and $\frac{9}{16}$ in.; width, 1 in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Month Dirshekinkud (intercalary month), year not given.
116.	96.	Bill of lading for 60 QA of grain. Seal so rolled over it as to make the obverse a palimpsest. Length, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{7}{16}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	Undated.
117.	96.	Pay-roll of shepherds. Partially defaced. Length, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	The year the great high priest of Anu was made high priest of Innini,—Bur-Sin's 4th year.
118.	96.	Record of the establishment of a copartnership. Length, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	The year the throne of Enlil was erected,—3rd year of Bur-Sin.
119.	97.	Record of the storage of quantities of grain. Obverse badly defaced. Length, 2 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	Undated.
120.	96.	Case tablet. Receipt for grain paid to the Patesi as taxes. Length, 1 and $\frac{13}{16}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Month, Ganmash (2nd mo.), the year after the great high priest of Anu was established,—5th year of Bur-Sin.

Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.

	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
121.	96.	Case tablet. Record of the storage of grain. Length, 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	The year Ini-Sin became king.
122	97.	Record of quantities of flour furnished to messengers and others. Length, 2 and $\frac{1}{16}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{5}{16}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	Month Sheilla (1st mo.), year not given.
123.	97.	List of quantities of different kinds of food. Length, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Month, Guddu(ne)-sharshar (3rd mo.), 26th day, the year the high priest of In-inni was designated by omens.
124.	97.	List of quantities of drink, food and oil furnished to messengers. Length, 2 and $\frac{3}{16}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	Month of the feast of Bau (9th mo.), year not given.
125.	97.	List of quantities of oil furnished to messengers and others. Length, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Month Zibku (6th mo.), year not given.
126.	97.	Record of the receipt of quantities of flour from different boats. Length, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Month Mushul (10th mo.), the year Shashru was subjugated,—6th year of Bur-Sin.
127.	98.	Record of quantities of drink furnished to messengers. Length, 1 and 11-16 in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	Month Shukul (5th mo.), year not given.
128.	98.	Receipt. Obverse so defaced that the subject is unknown. Length, 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	Month of the feast of Bau and month Mushul (9th and 10th months), the year that Gimil-Sin the king subdued the land of Zabshali,—7th year of Gimil-Sin.
129.	98.	Receipt for wool. Length, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	The year the great throne of Enlil was erected.—3rd year of Bur-Sin.
130.	98.	Receipt for goats and sheep. Length, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	Month of the feast of Tammuz (7th mo.), 8th day, the year the high priest of Eridu was appointed,—26th year of Dungi.
131.	99.	Record of quantities of drink, flour and oil furnished to messengers and revenue (?) officers. Length, 2 in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Month Ganmash (2nd mo.), year not given.
132.	99.	Record of quantities of oil furnished to messengers and revenue (?) officers. Length, 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	(Month of the feast of) Neshu (4th mo.), year not given.

Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
133.	98.	Case tablet. Receipt for wheat. Length, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	The year the high priest of Ininni of Erech was designated by omens.
134.	98.	Record of the purchase of quantities of grain. Length, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Undated.
135.	99.	Record of quantities of drink, flour and oil furnished to messengers and revenue (?) officers. Length, 2 in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	(Month Zib)ku (6th mo.), year not given.
136.	99.	Record of quantities of oil furnished to messengers and others. Length, 1 and 9-16 in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Month Mushul (10th mo.), year not given.
137.	99.	Receipt for grain. Length, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	Undated.
138.	99.	Record of quantities of food, drink, and oil furnished to messengers. Length, 2 and 3-16 in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, 9-16 in.	Month Mushul (10th mo.), year not given.
401.	81.	Receipt for grain on account. Length, 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	The second year after it! (Perhaps after Kimash was subjugated, which would be the 46th year of Dungi.)
402.	100.	Record of quantities of wheat flour for different months. Length, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	The year of Urbillum and the year after Urbillum are mentioned,—i.e. the 2nd and 3rd years of Bur-Sin.
403.	100.	Record of quantities of drink, food and oil furnished to messengers. Length, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 1 and 3-16 in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Month of the feast of Neshu (4th mo.), year not given.
Tablet of Dr. Gould.	100.	Record of the storage and distribution of grain. Length, 4 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 2 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	The year Bur-Sin the king subdued Urbillum,—2nd year of Bur-Sin.

HALF-TONE PHOTOGRAPHS.

No. 1, Pl. I, Obverse of HLC. No. 27. Text published on Pl. 64.

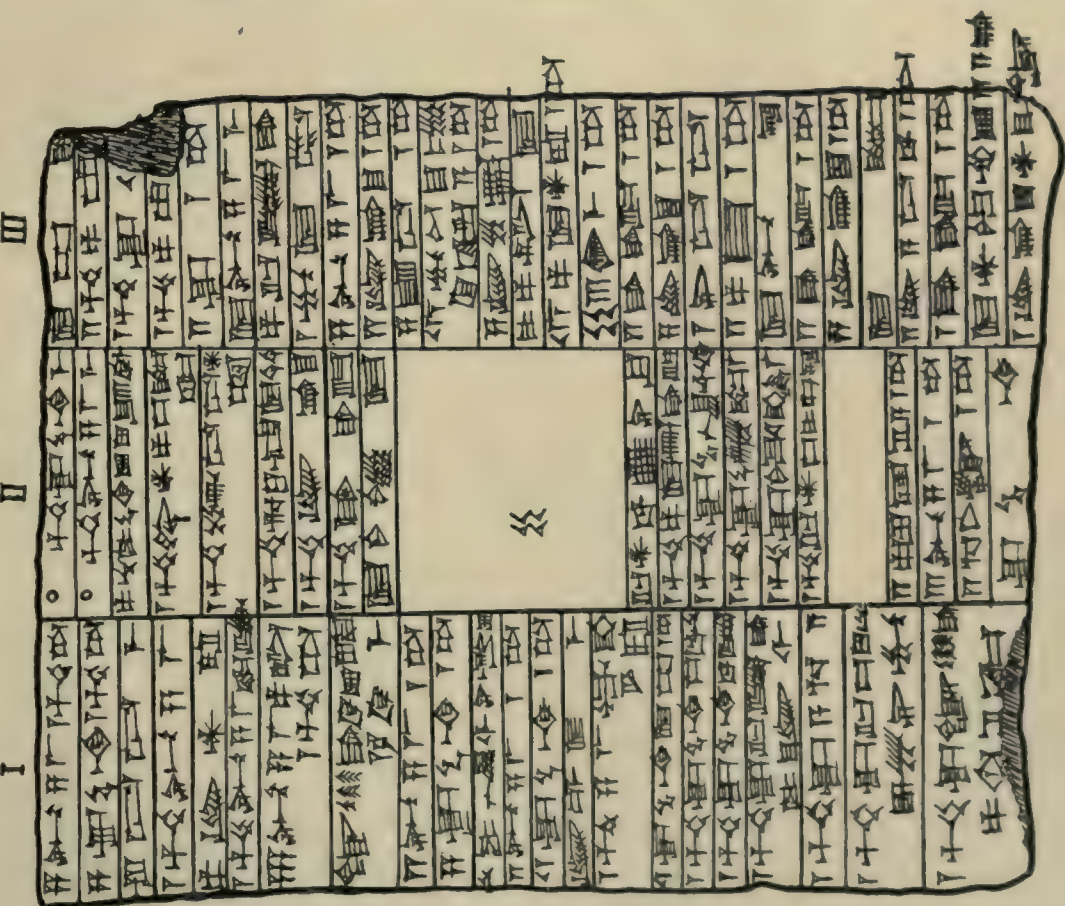
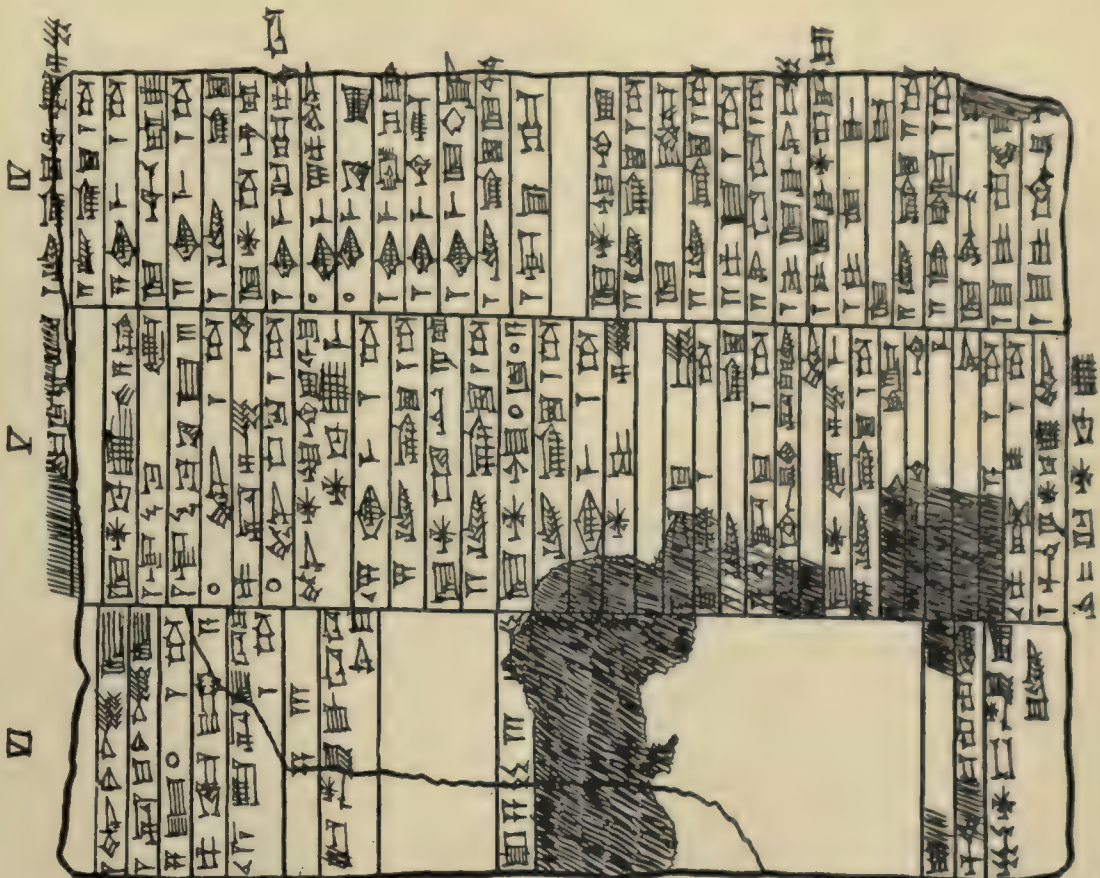
No. 2, Pl. II, Obverse of HLC. No. 53. Text published on Pl. 72.

No. 3, Pl. II, Reverse of HLC. No. 53. Text published on Pl. 72.

II

I

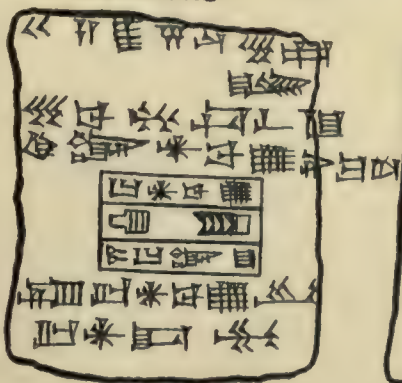
Serial Enamels.



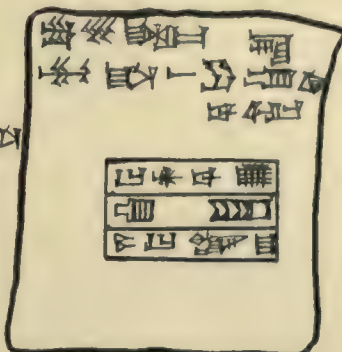
H.L.C. 2.

HL 6. 4.

Obverse.

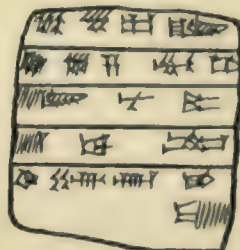


Reverse.

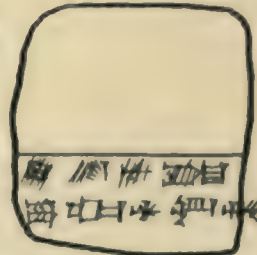


HL 6. 6.

Obverse.



Reverse.



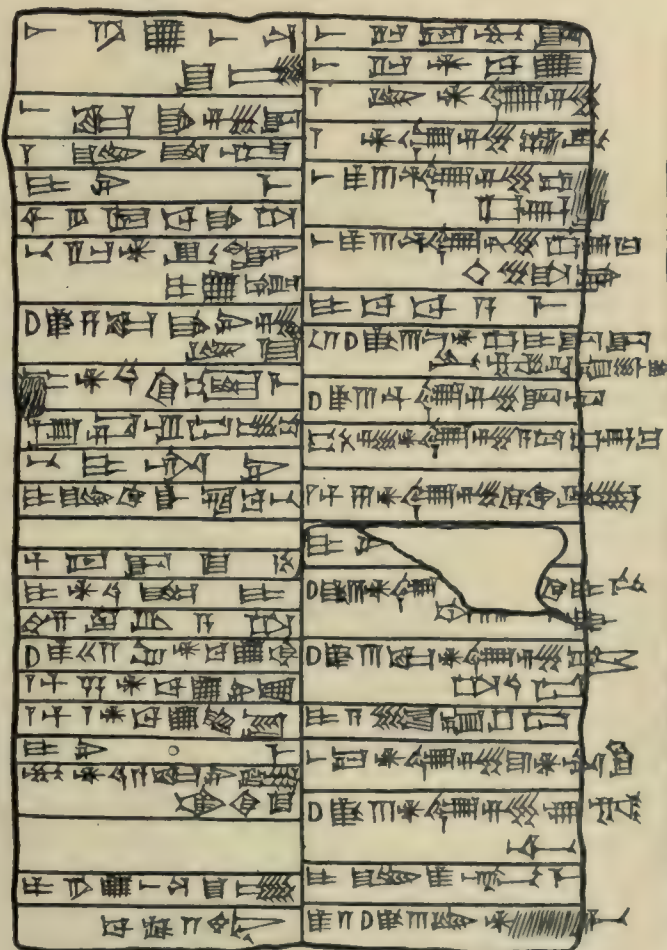
HL 6. 10.

I

II

IV

III



0 scribal erasure

○ Scribal erasure.

Table with 2 columns of cuneiform text. The right column contains a scribal erasure, indicated by a shaded area and the label "○ Scribal erasure." The left column contains the original text.

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HL 6. 7.

*Sic!

○ Scribal erasure.

Table with 2 columns of cuneiform text. The right column contains a scribal erasure, indicated by a shaded area and the label "○ Scribal erasure." The left column contains the original text.

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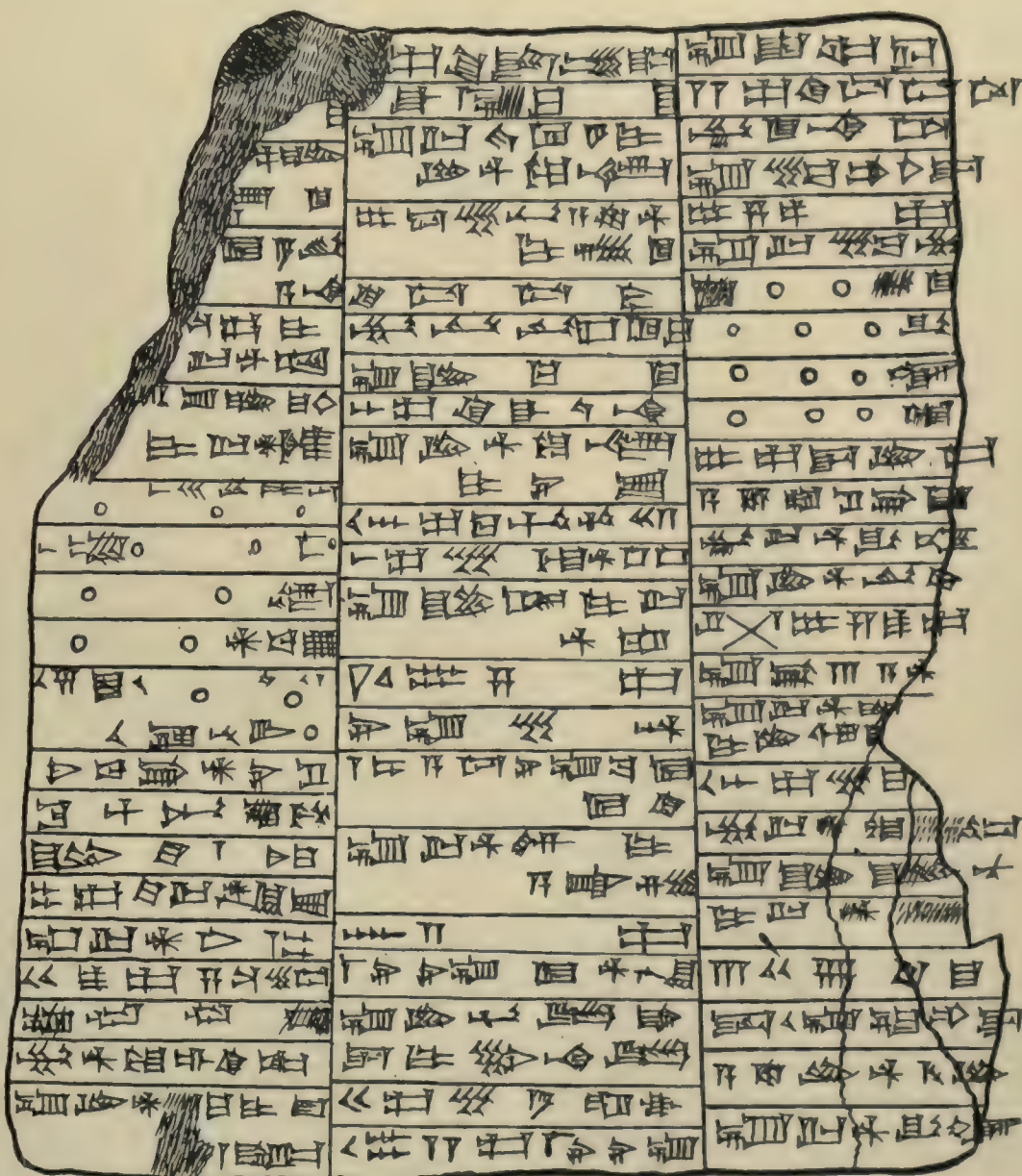
𐎶

HL 6. 8

I

II

III



○ Erased, apparently by accident, before the tablet was baked.

HLb. 8

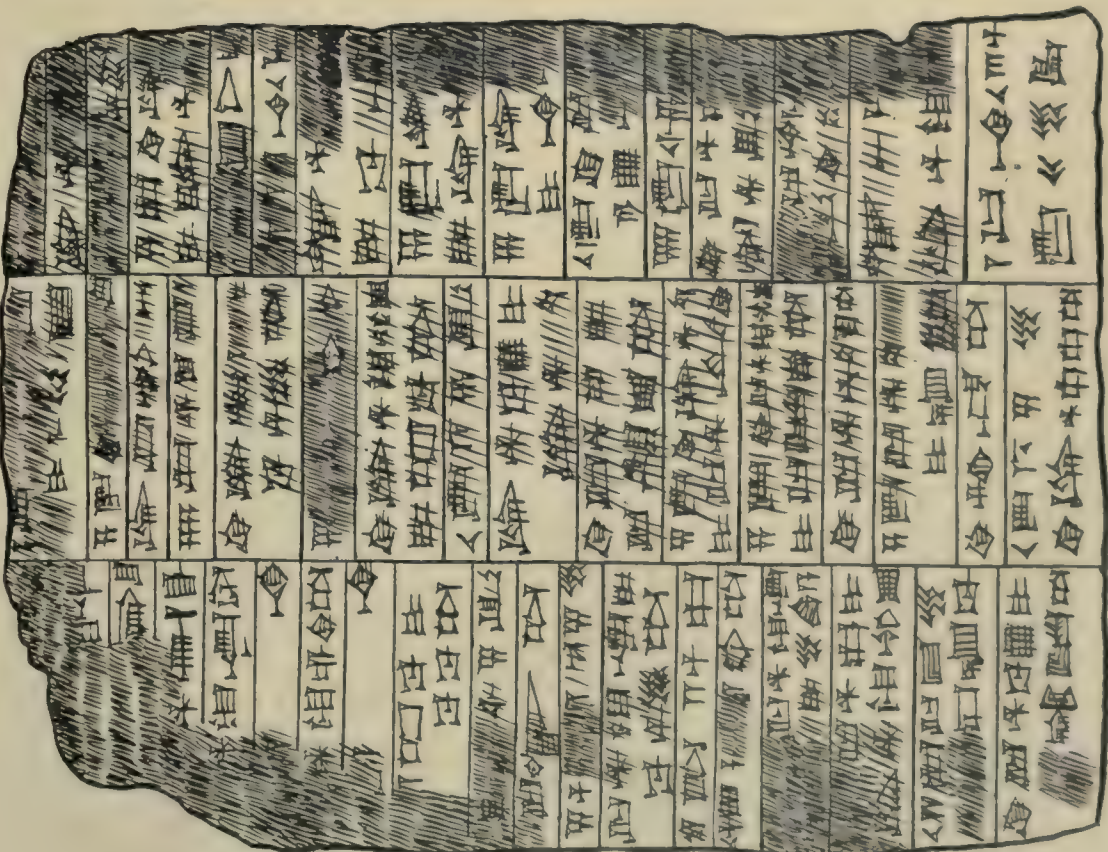
IV	V	VI
<p>𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍𐼎𐼏𐼐𐼑𐼒𐼓𐼔𐼕𐼖𐼗𐼘𐼙𐼚𐼛𐼜𐼝𐼞𐼟𐼠𐼡𐼢𐼣𐼤𐼥𐼦𐼧𐼨𐼩𐼪𐼫𐼬𐼭𐼮𐼯𐼰𐼱𐼲𐼳𐼴𐼵𐼶𐼷𐼸𐼹𐼺𐼻𐼼𐼽𐼾𐼿𐽀𐽁𐽂𐽃𐽄𐽅𐽆𐽇𐽋𐽍𐽎𐽏𐽐𐽈𐽉𐽊𐽌𐽑𐽒𐽓𐽔𐽕𐽖𐽗𐽘𐽙𐽚𐽛𐽜𐽝𐽞𐽟𐽠𐽡𐽢𐽣𐽤𐽥𐽦𐽧𐽨𐽩𐽪𐽫𐽬𐽭𐽮𐽯𐽰𐽱𐽲𐽳𐽴𐽵𐽶𐽷𐽸𐽹𐽺𐽻𐽼𐽽𐽾𐽿𐾀𐾁𐾂</p>		



VI

V

IV



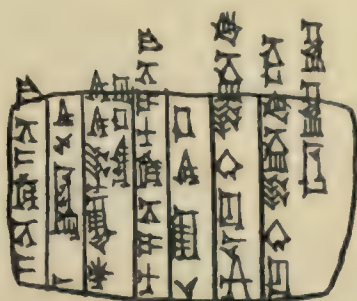
III

II

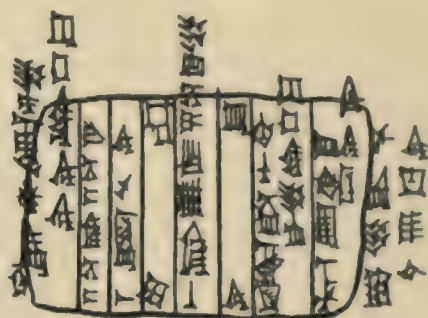
I

HLB. 85.

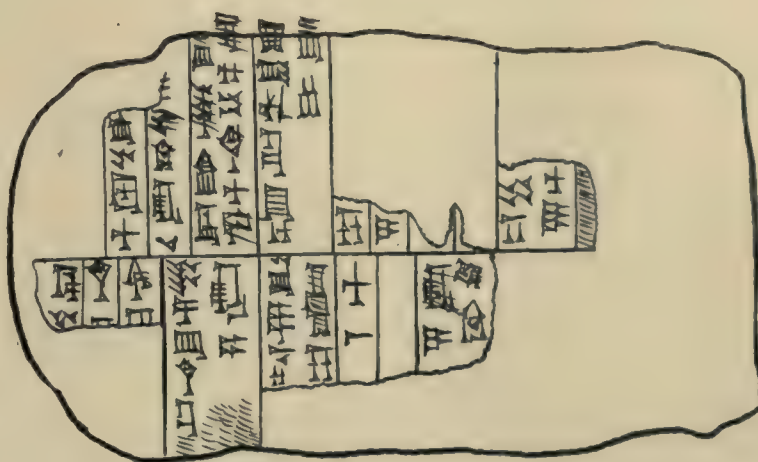
obvusa.



Reverse.



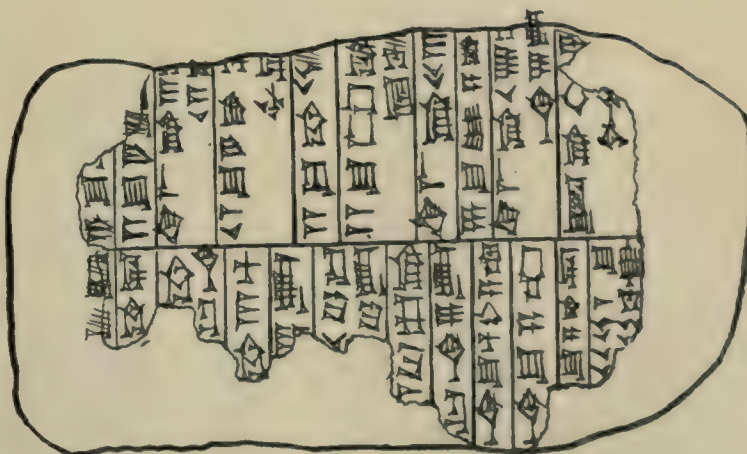
IV



H. 274.

II

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HLE. 19.









































































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[illegible]

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IV

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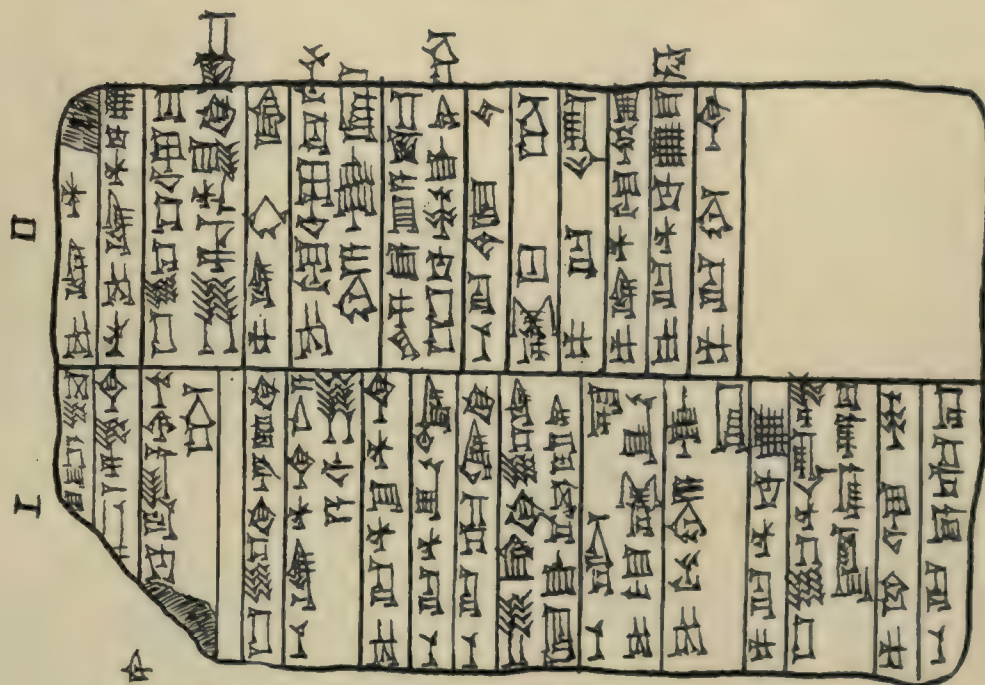
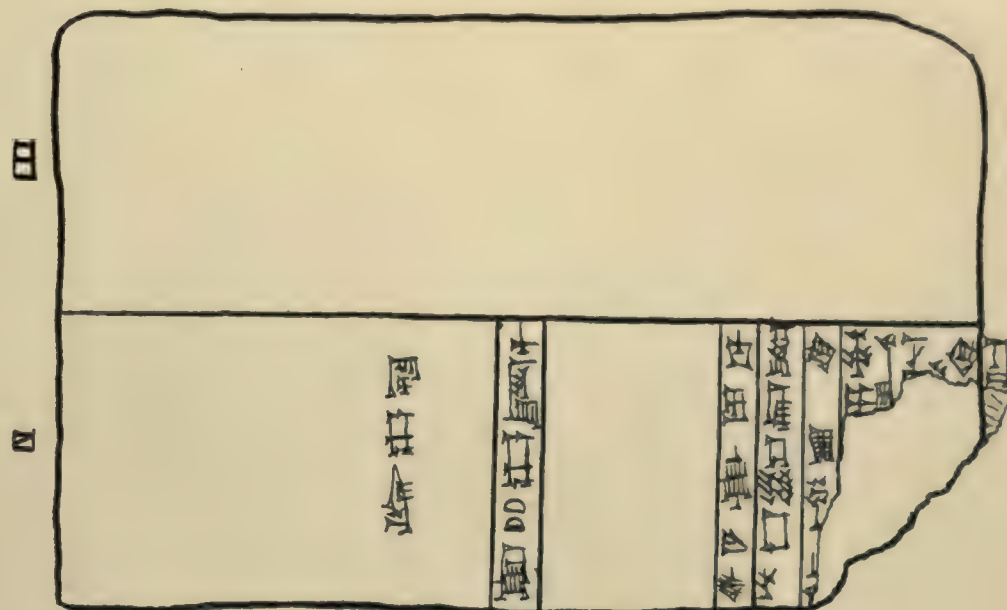
[illegible][illegible]

IV

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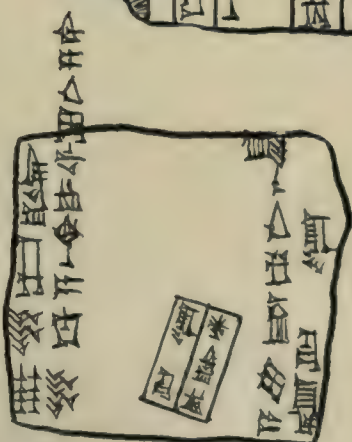
I

HL 6. 25.

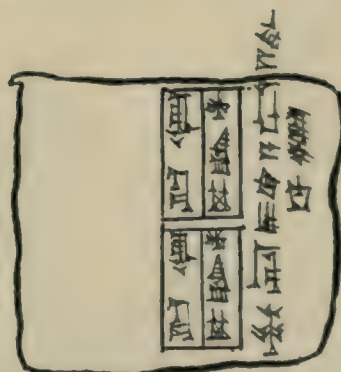


HL 6. 31.

Obverse.



Reverse



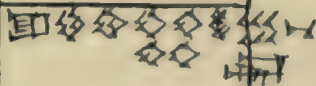
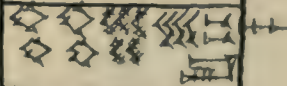









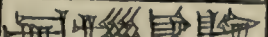
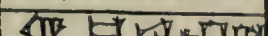
HL 6 27

II

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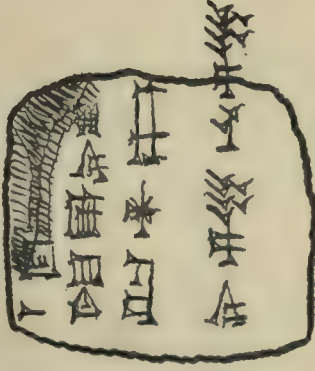
HL 27.

VIII	VII	VI	V
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			

IVIII

HL 6.50.

Obverse.

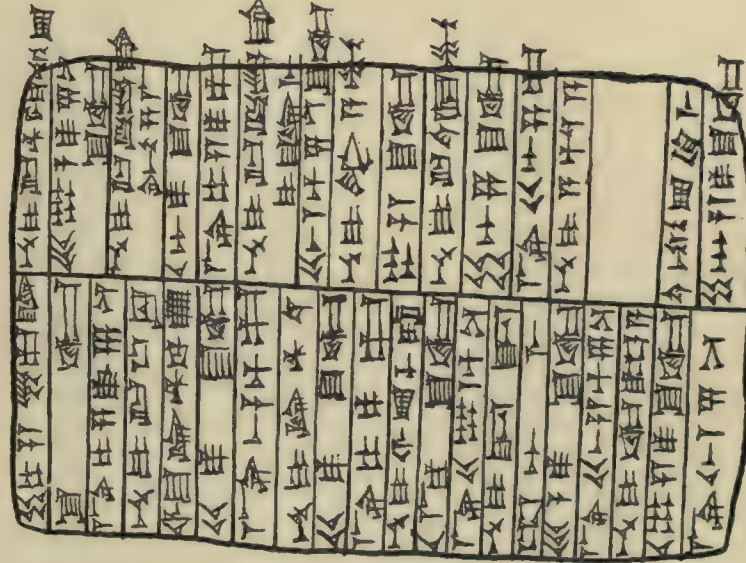


Reverse



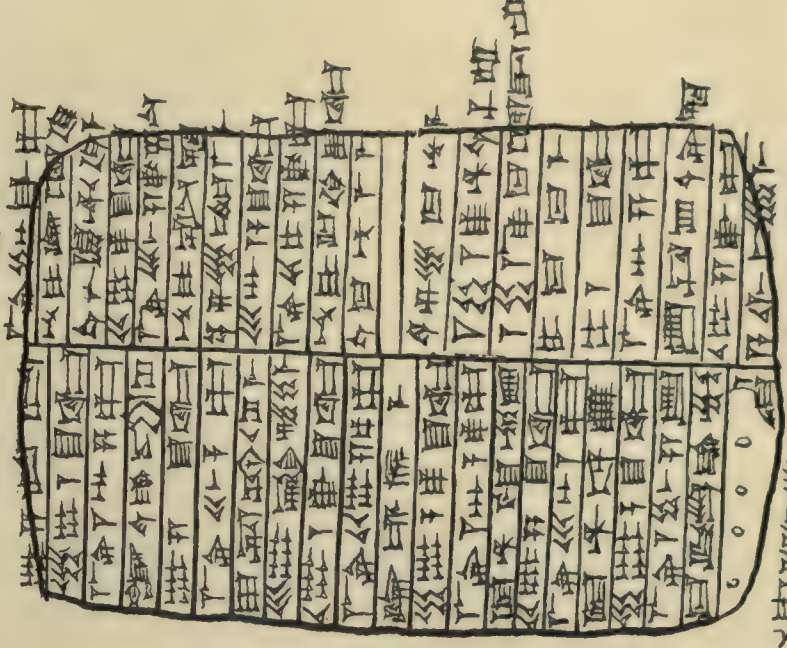
HL 6.32.

I II



Fragmentary text

IV



Fragmentary text

o. Scribal erasure.

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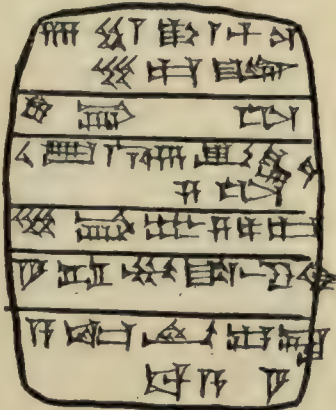
[illegible]

II

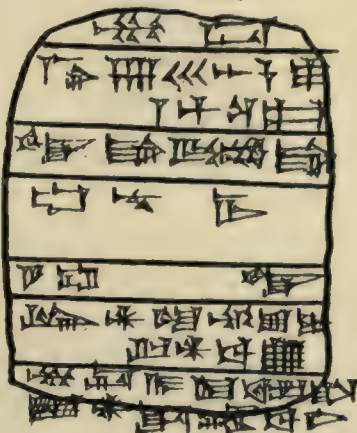
I

HLb. 39

Obverse.

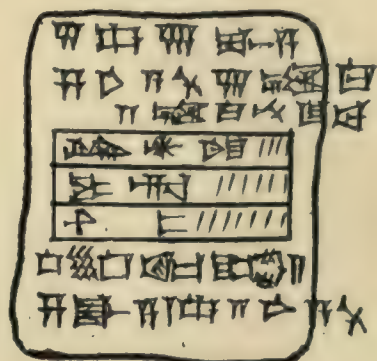


Reverse.



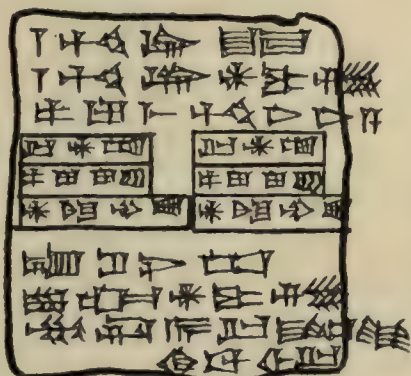
HLb. 46.

Obverse.

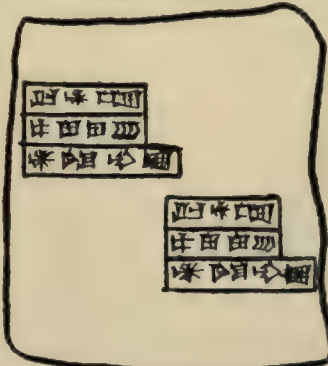


HLb. 48.

Obverse.

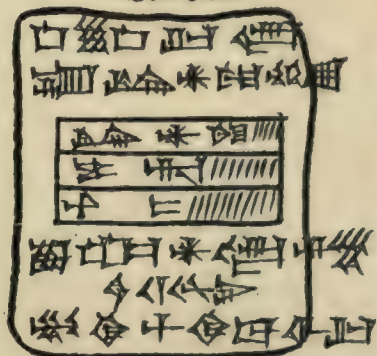


Reverse.



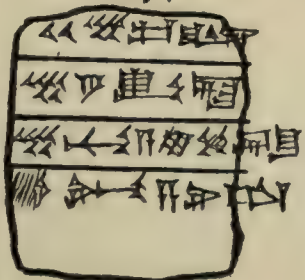
46.

Reverse.

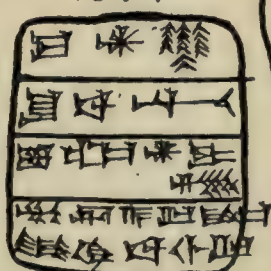


HLb. 49a

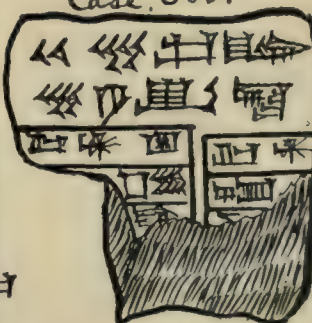
Obv.



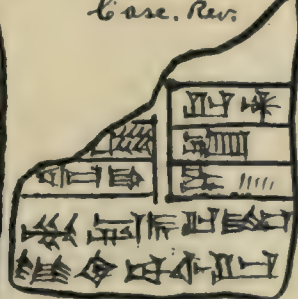
Rev.



Case, Obv.

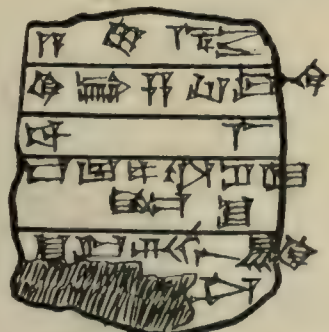


Case, Rev.

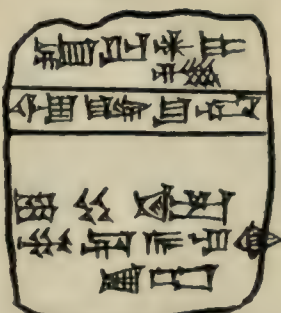


HLb. 58a.

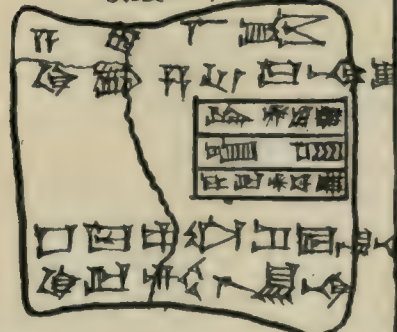
Obv.



Rev.



58b.
Case.



HLB 51

HL 6. 53.

I

II

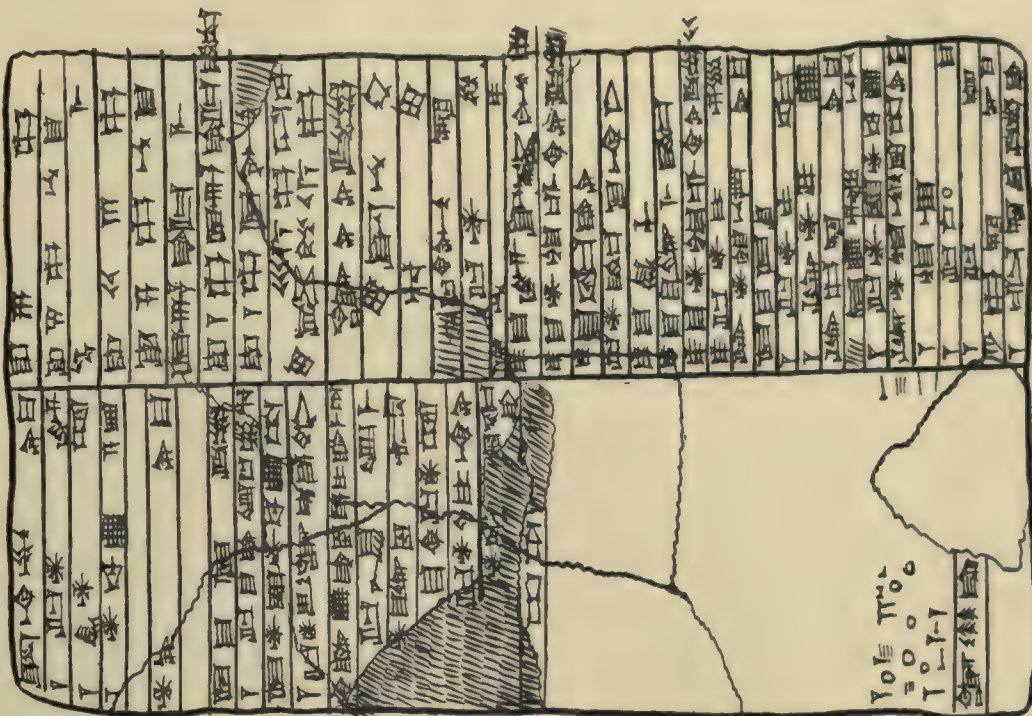
[illegible]

IV

III

[illegible]

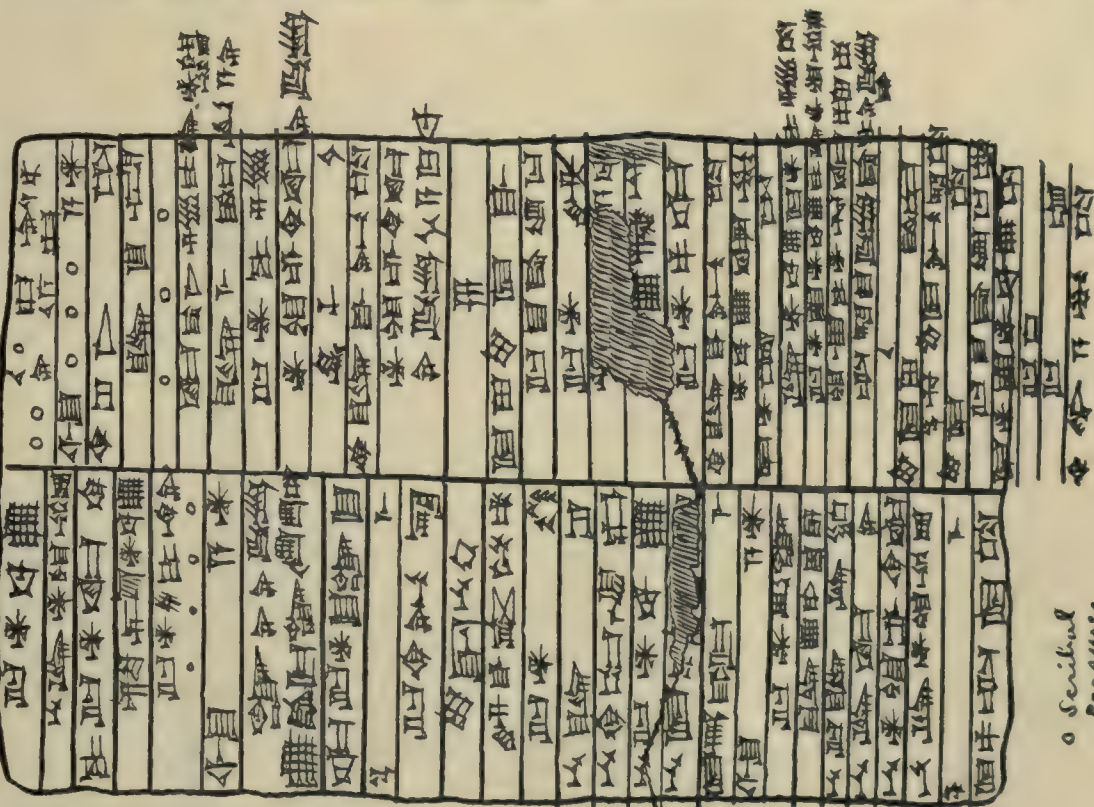
- o Scribal erasures



III

IV

HLb. 56

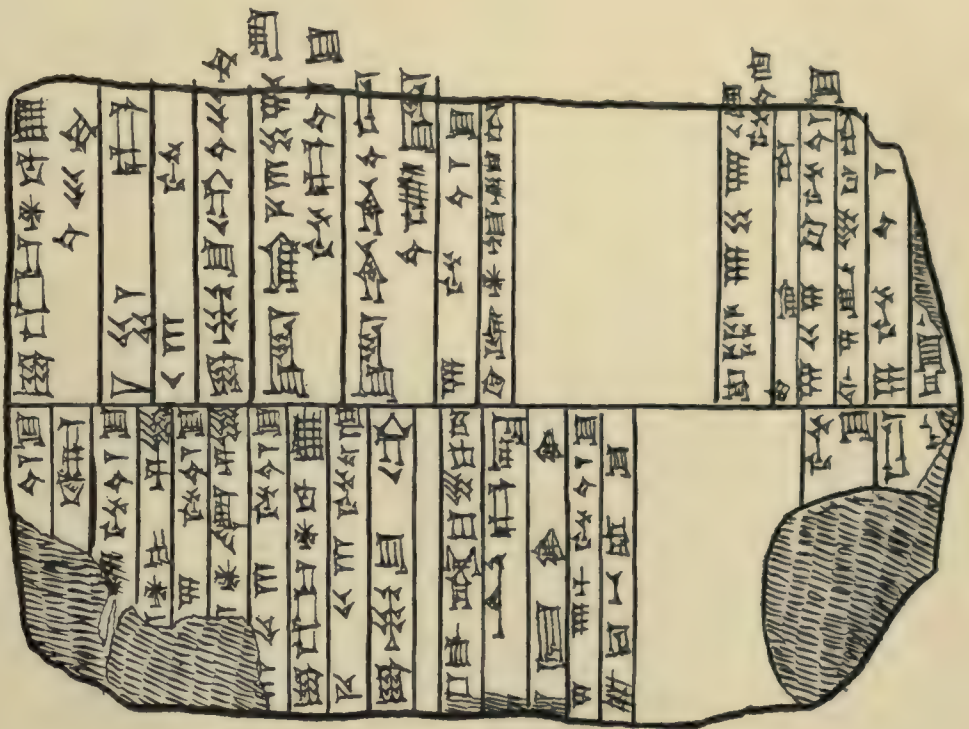


II

I

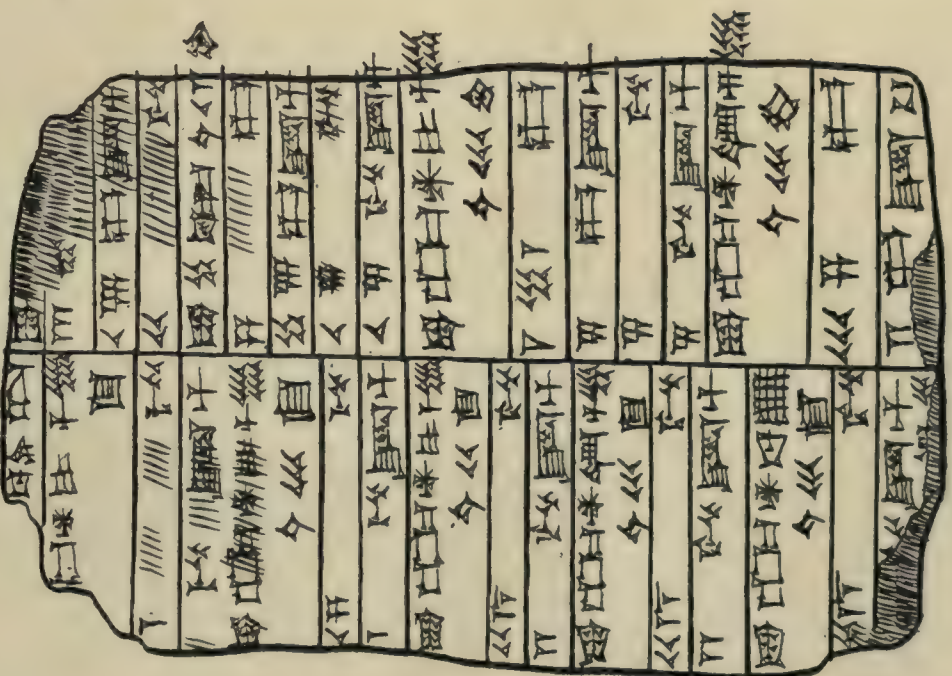
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[illegible]



四

五



六

七

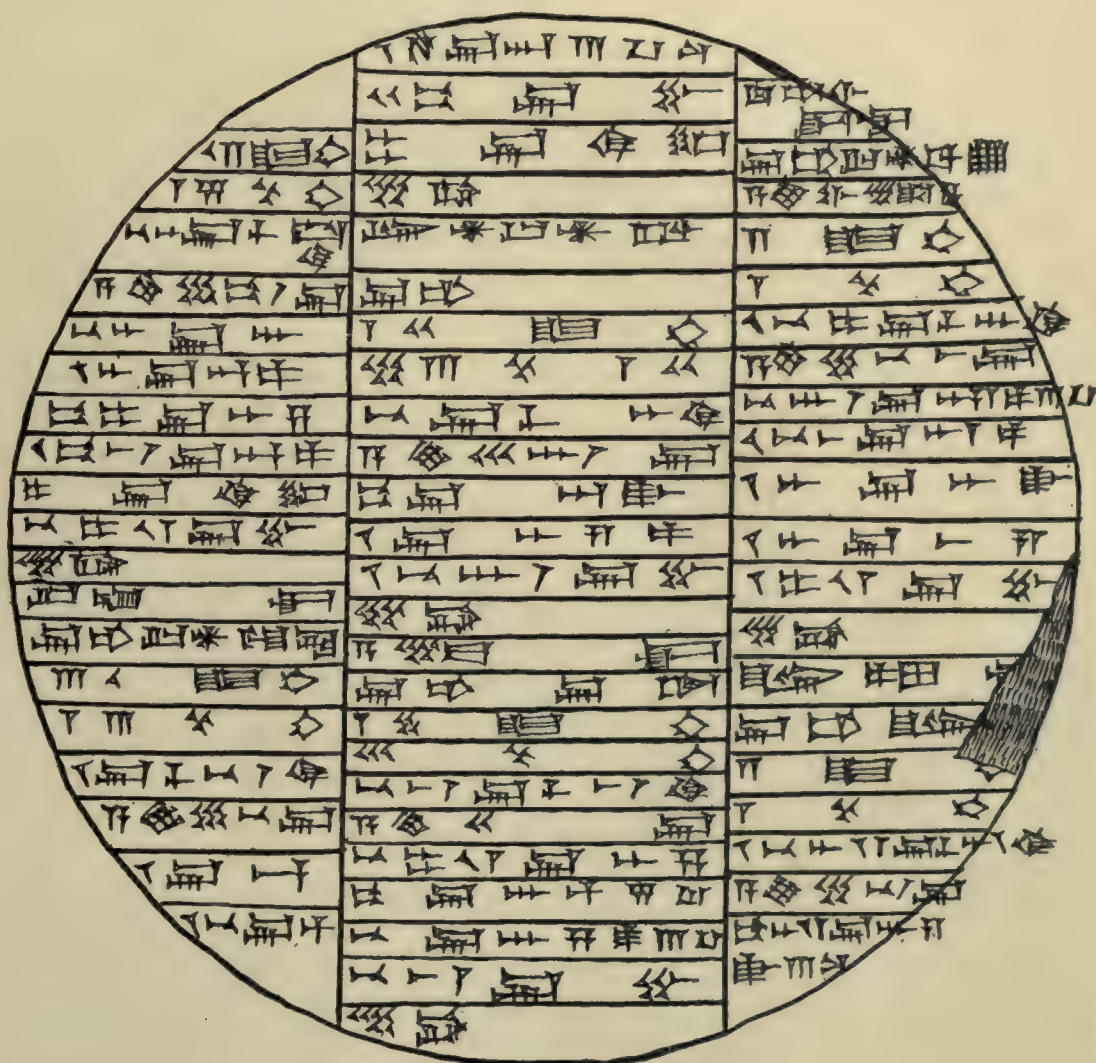
HL. 6. 62.

HL 6. 67.

I

II

III



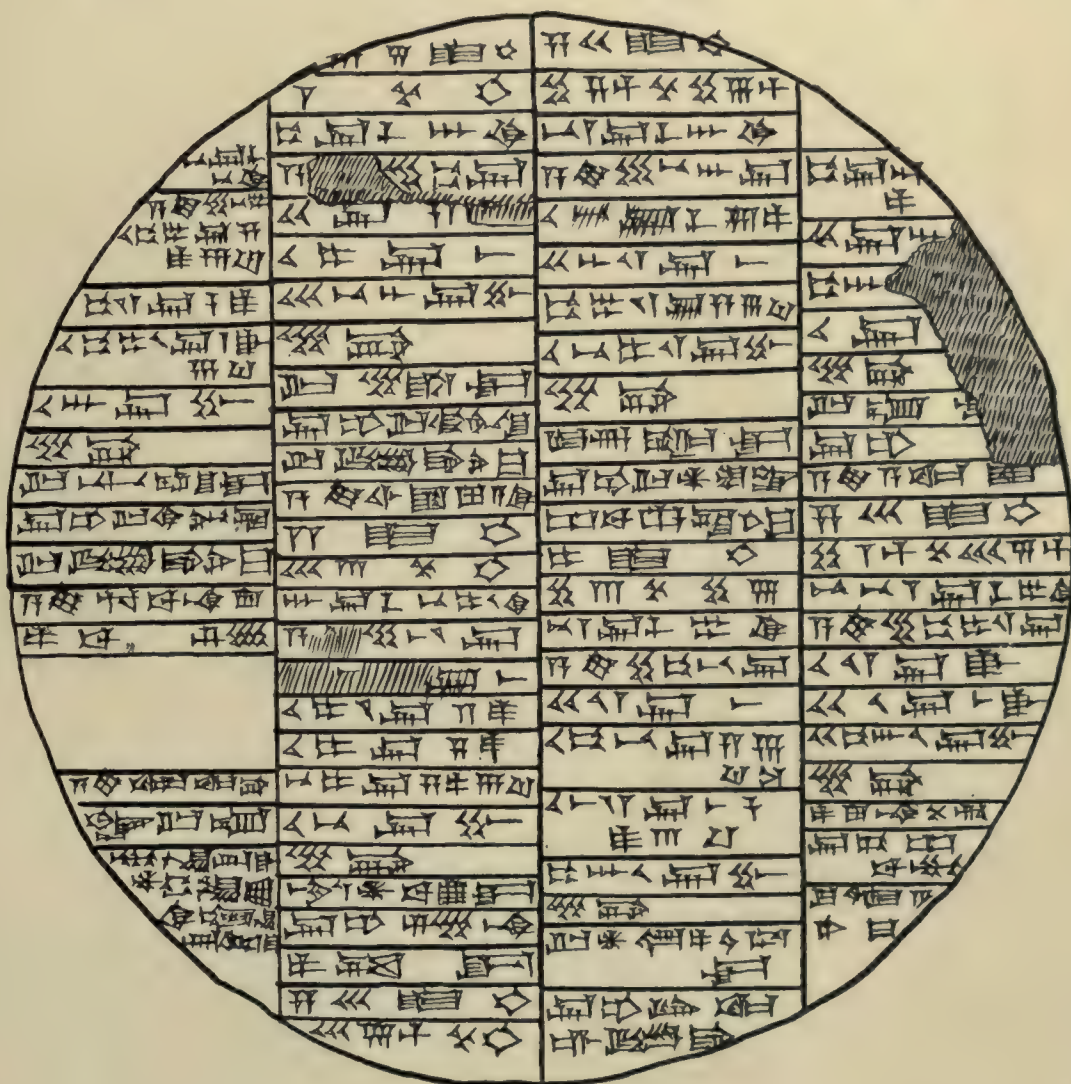
HLb. 67.

III

VI

V

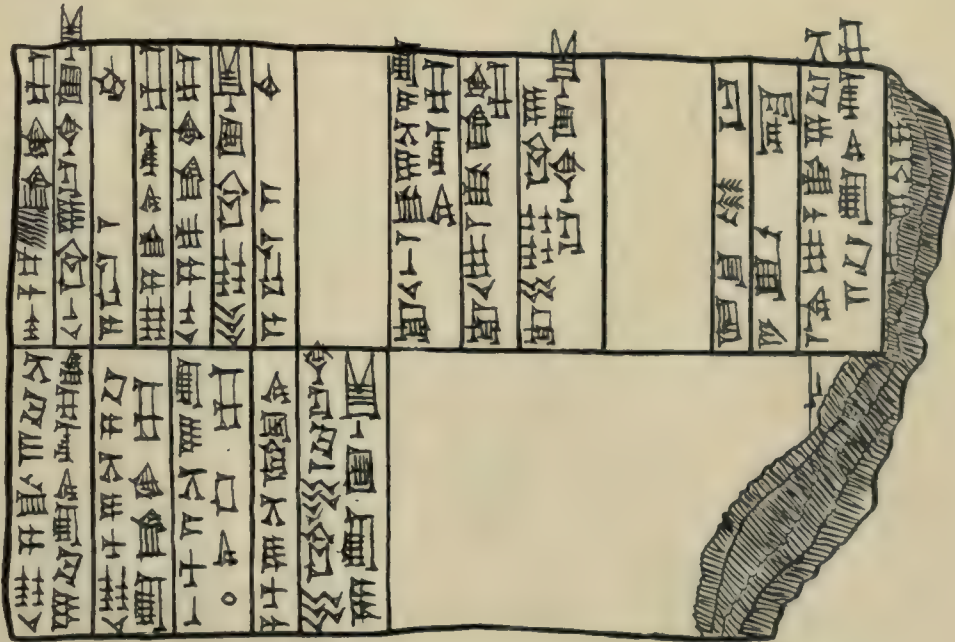
IV



HLb. 69.

II

I



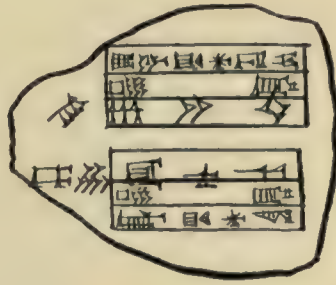
IV

III

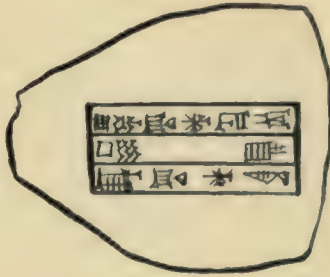


HLb. 79

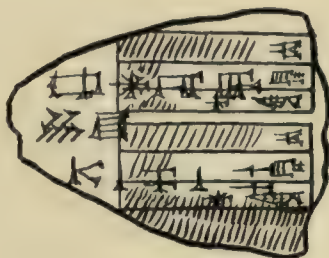
Obv.



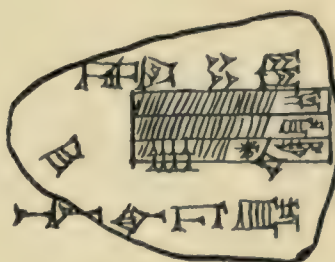
Rev.



obv.



Rev.



III

IV

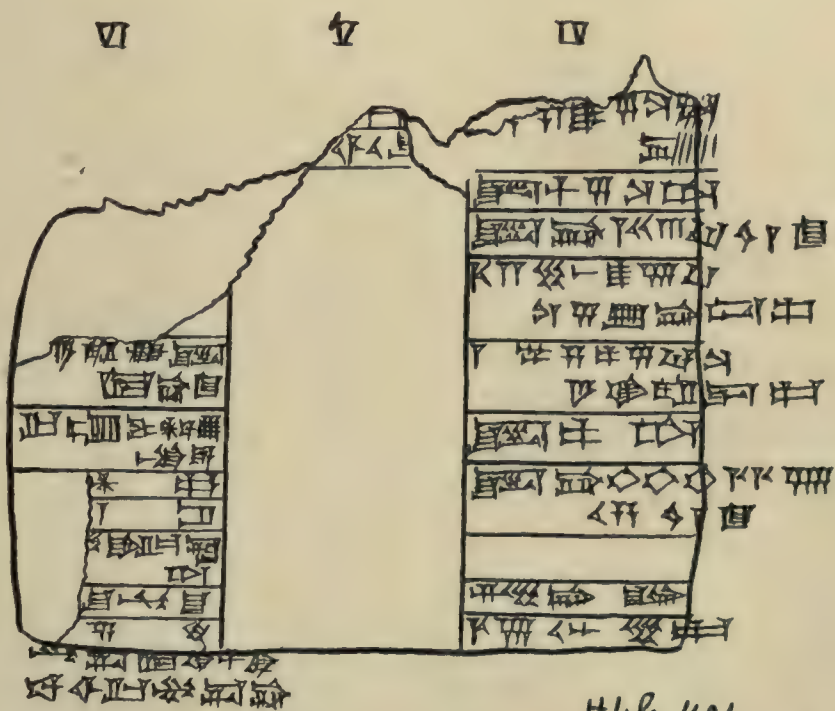
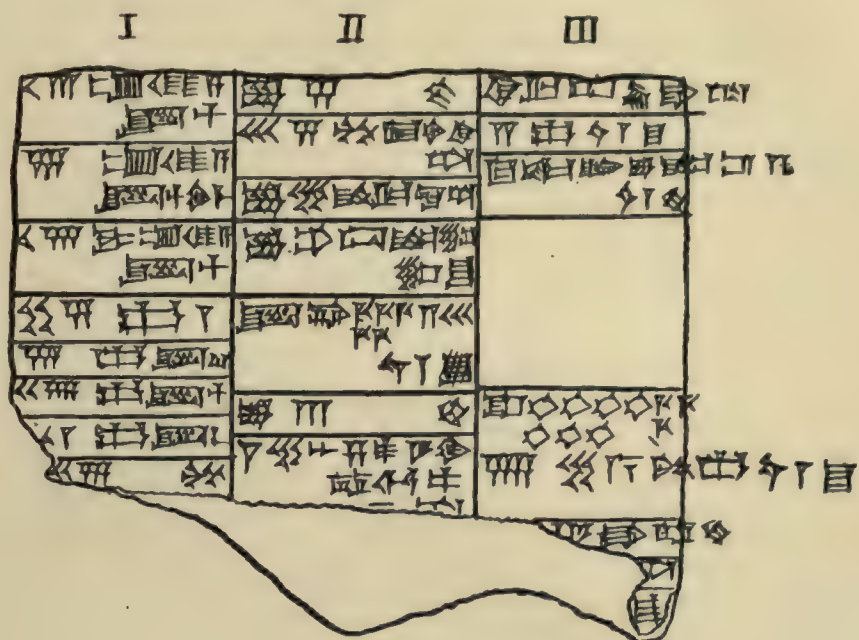
HL 70.

II

I

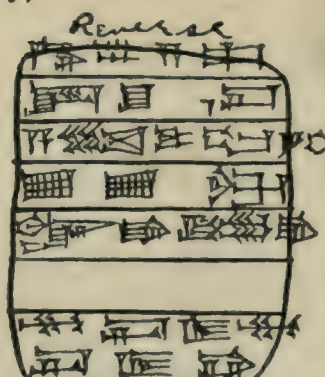
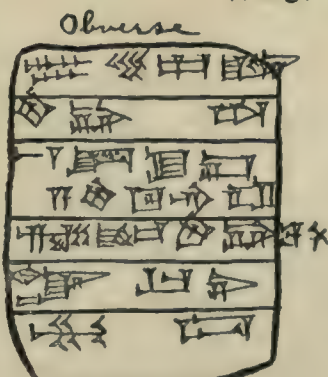
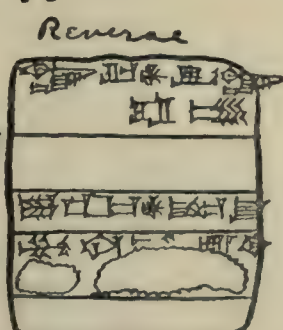
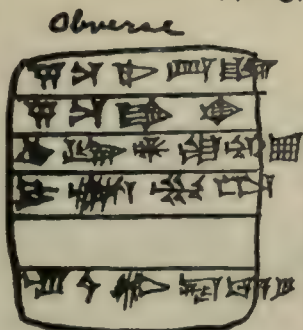
[illegible]

HLB. 72.



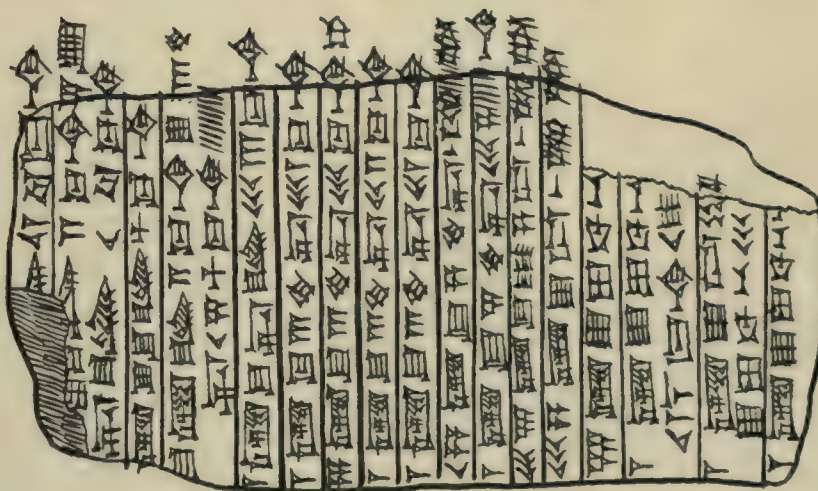
HLB. 401

HLB. 86.

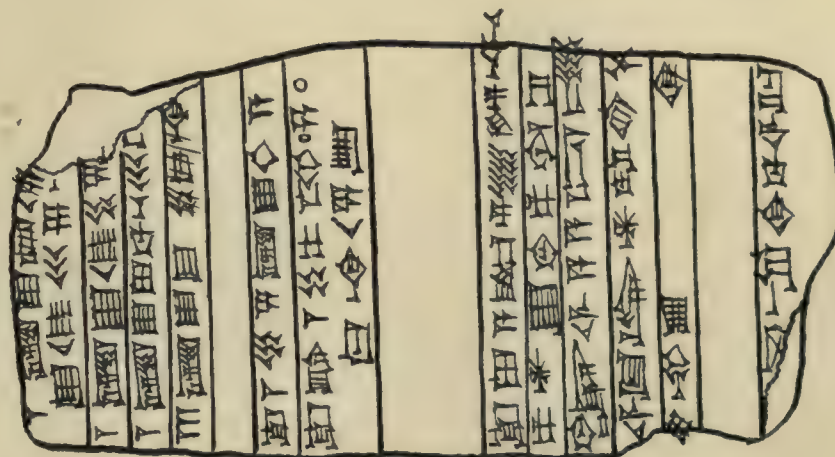


HLb. 82.

Obverse



Reverse

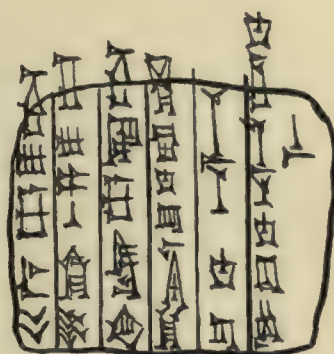


o Scribal erasures

HLb. 71

Tablet

Obverse



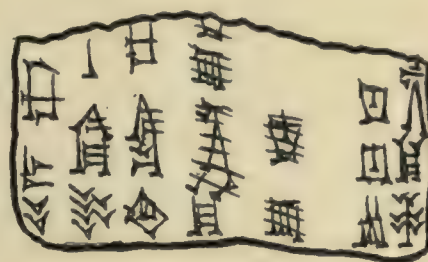
Reverse



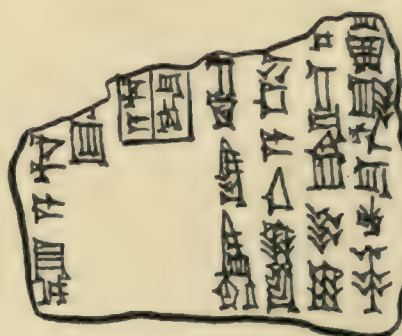
HLb. 71.

Case.

Obverse.

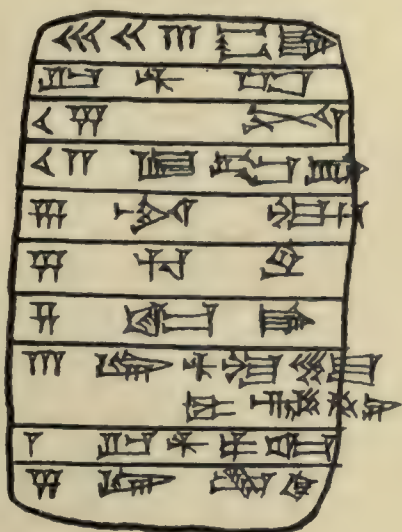


Reverse.

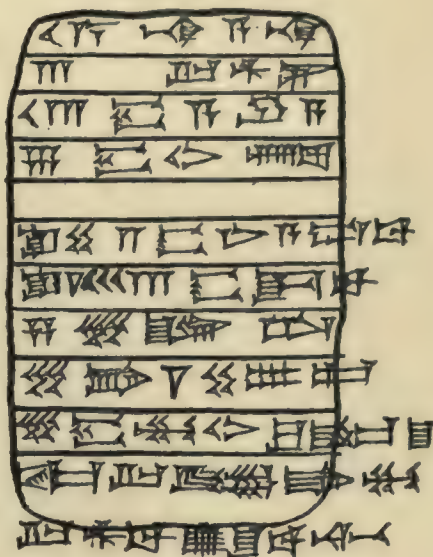


HLB. 73.
Tablet.

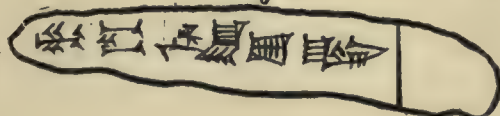
Obverse



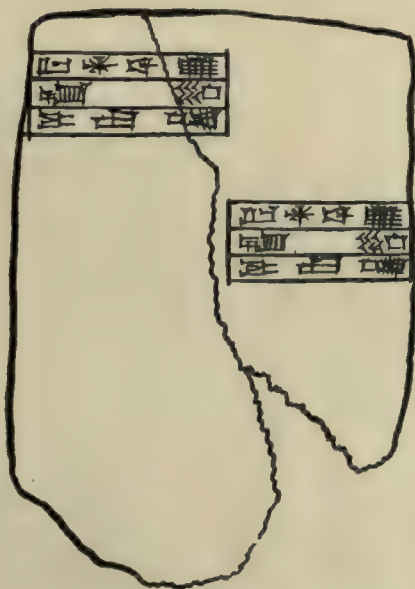
Reverse



Edge

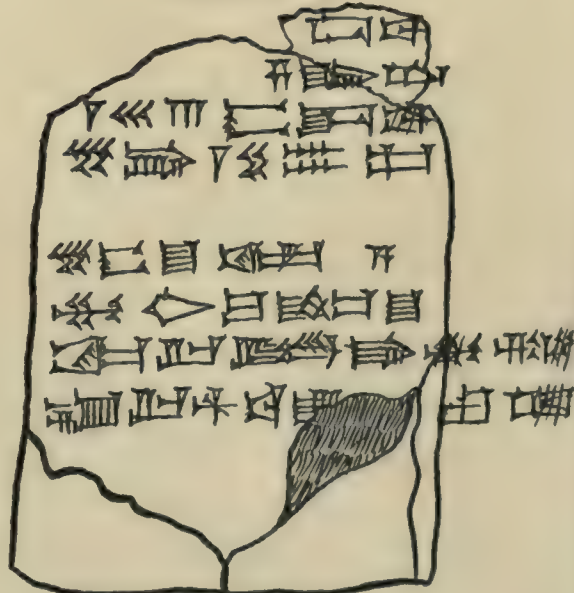


Obverse.



Base

Reverse.



HLL. 83

I

II

[illegible]

IV

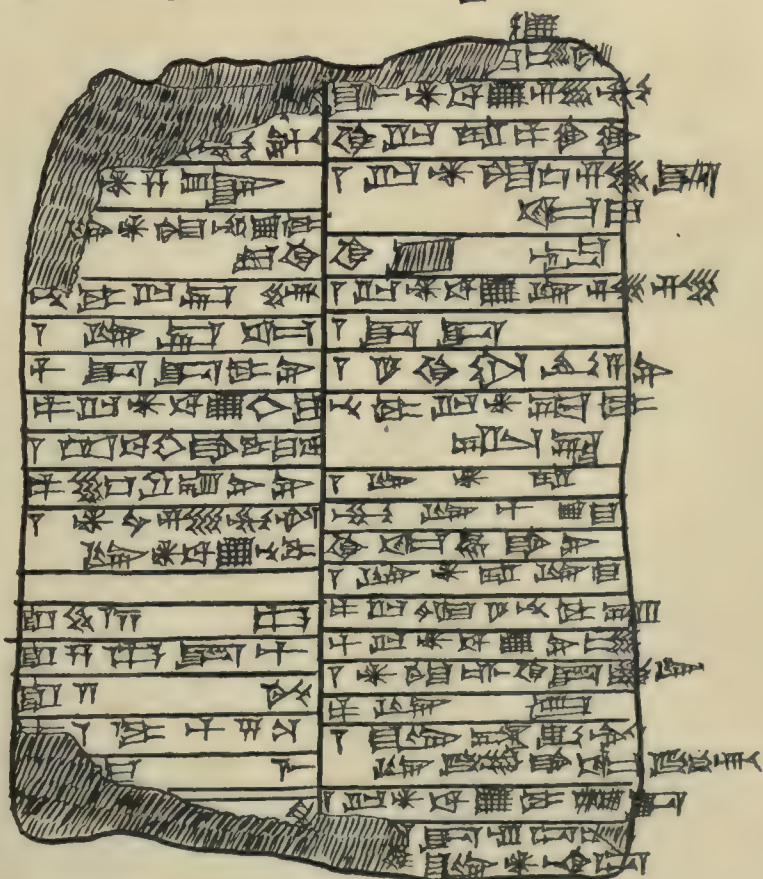
III

o scribal crasure.

II



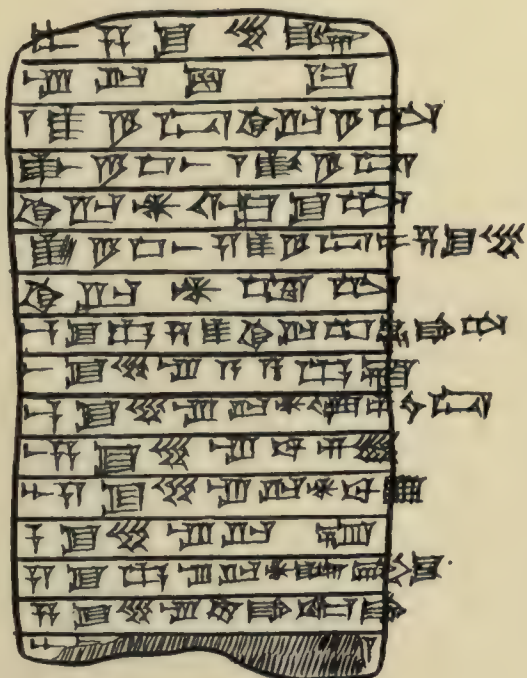
11



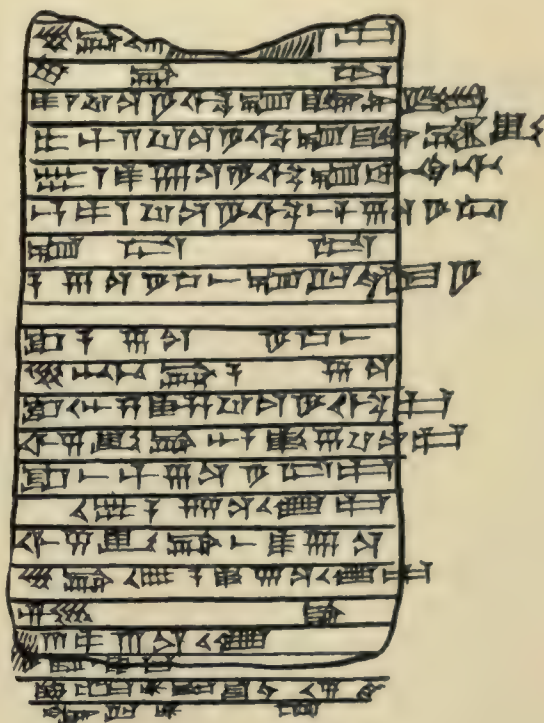
o Scribal Erasure.

HLb. 88.

Obverse.



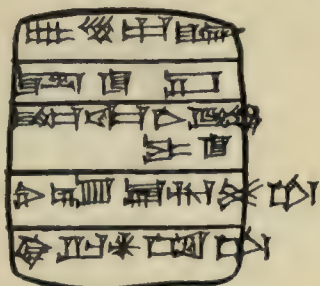
Reverse.



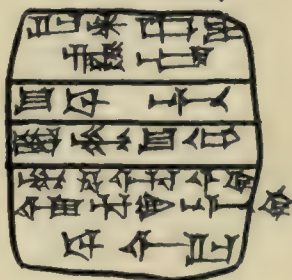
HLb. 77.

Obverse.

Tablet.



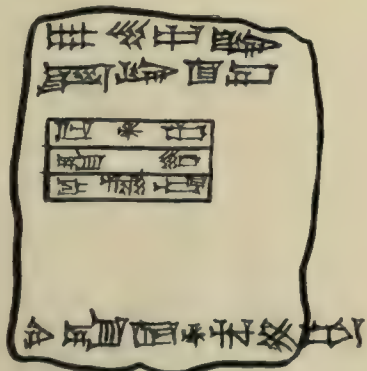
Reverse.



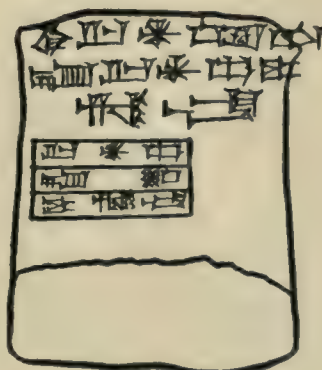
HLb. 77.

base

Obverse



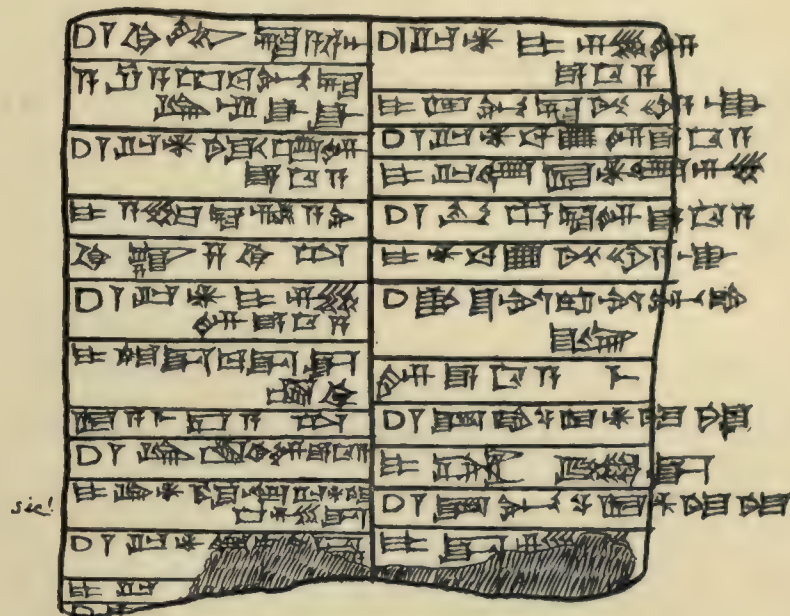
Reverse.



HLG. 89.

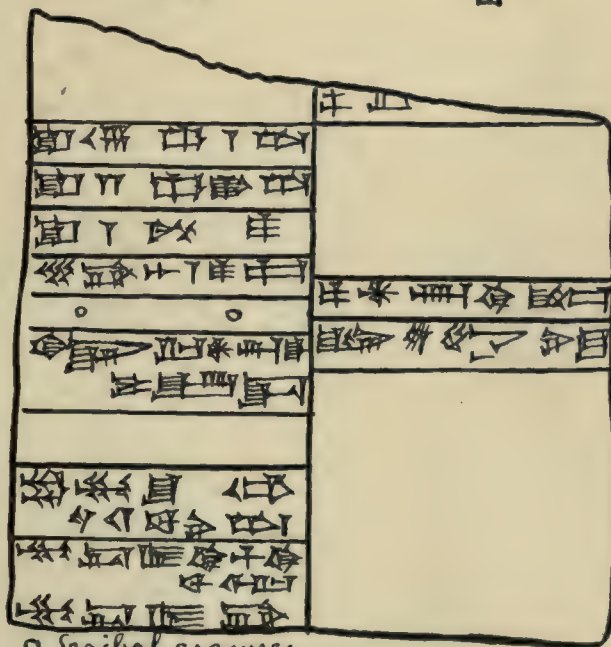
I

II



IV

III



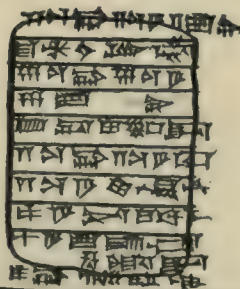
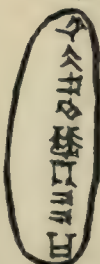
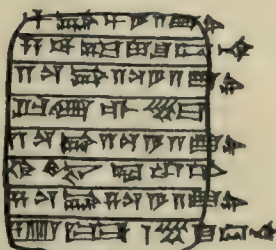
o Scribal erasures.

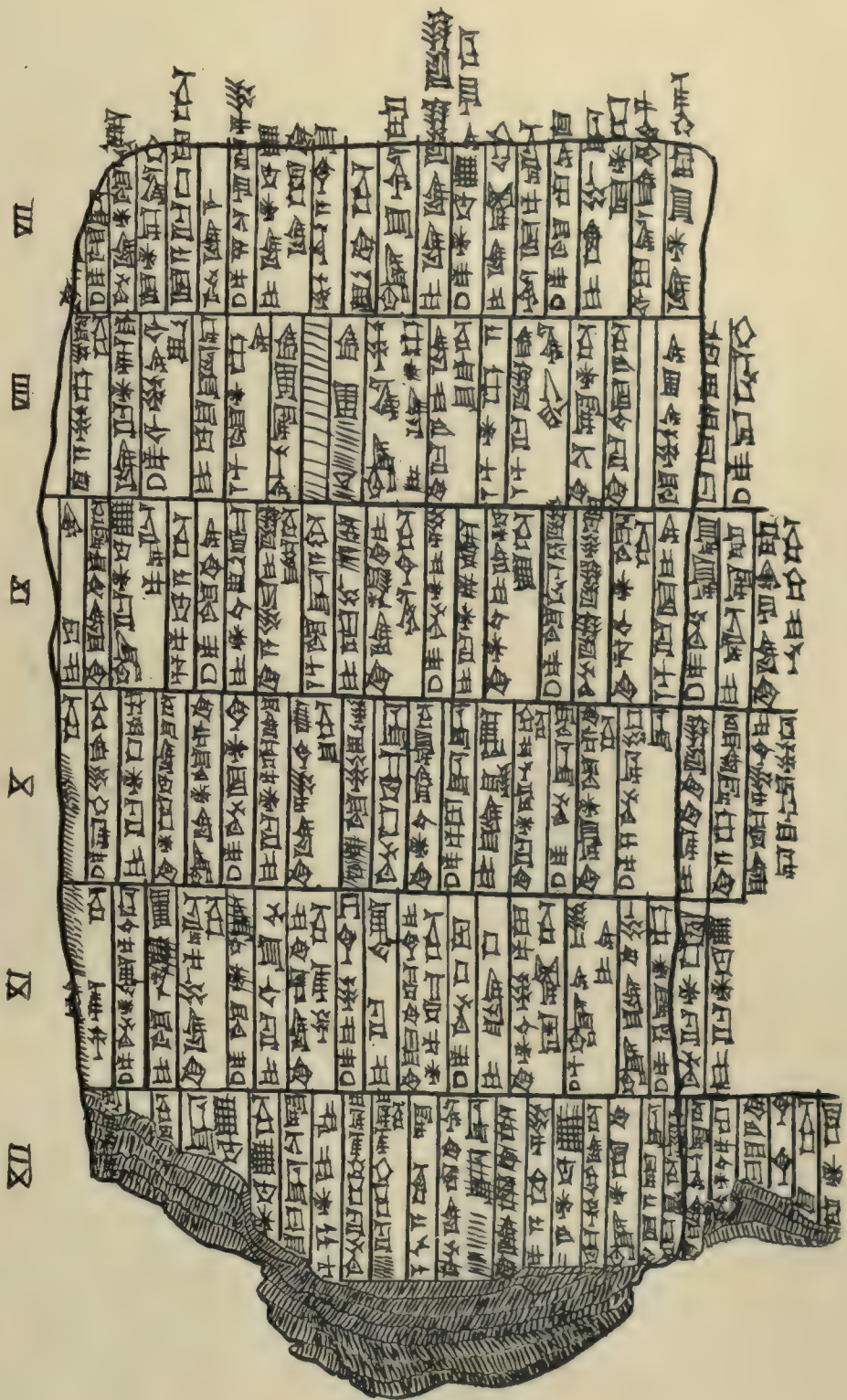
HLG. 109

Obverse

Edge.

Reverse.

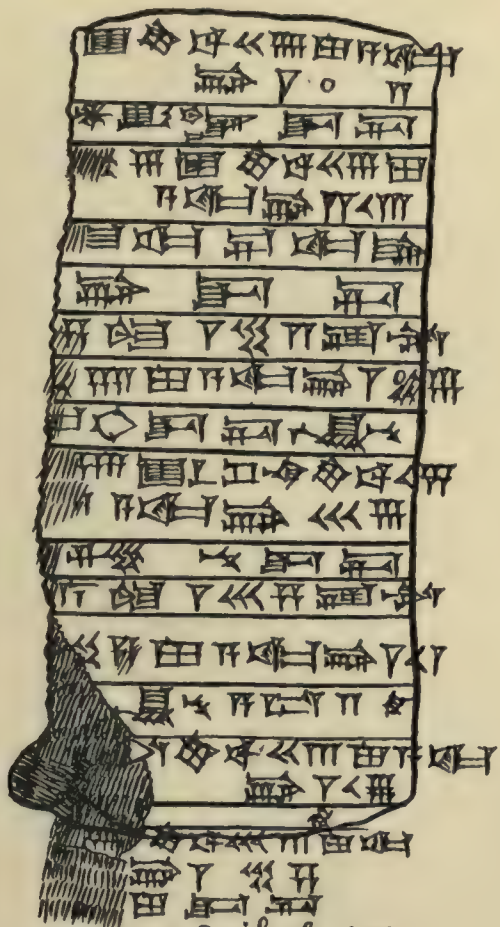




26 97H

HLb. 93.

Obverse.

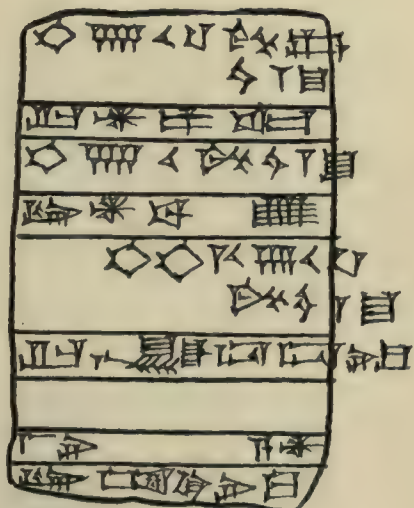


Reverse.

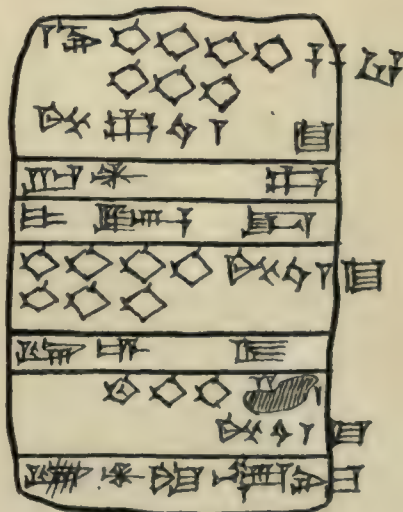


HLb. 95.

Obverse.



Reverse.



Handwritten text in a vertical column, likely a list or inventory, with some characters appearing to be in a different script or dialect. The text is arranged in a single column, with some characters appearing to be in a different script or dialect. The text is arranged in a single column, with some characters appearing to be in a different script or dialect.

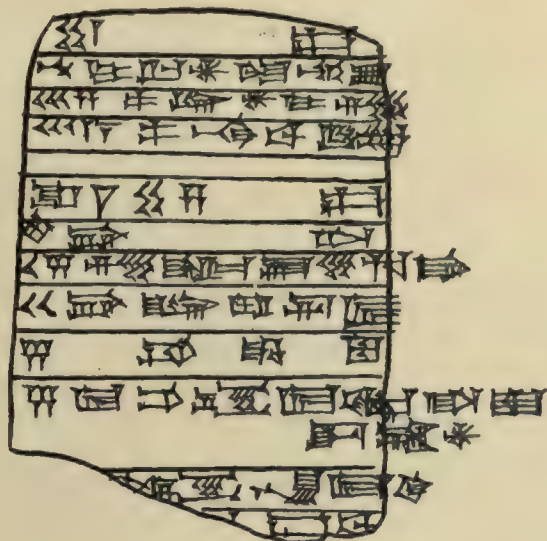
Handwritten text in a vertical column, likely a list or inventory, with some characters appearing to be in a different script or dialect. The text is arranged in a single column, with some characters appearing to be in a different script or dialect.

HL 974

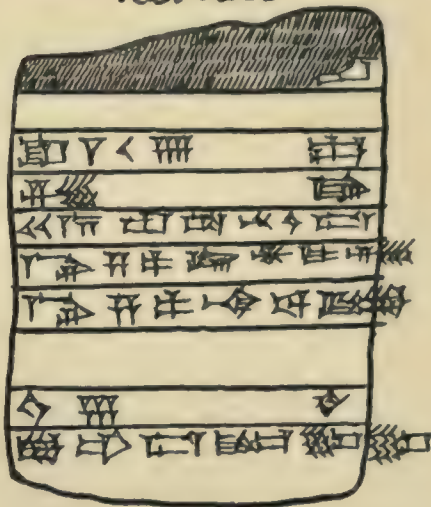
o scribal error

HLb. 96.

Obverse.

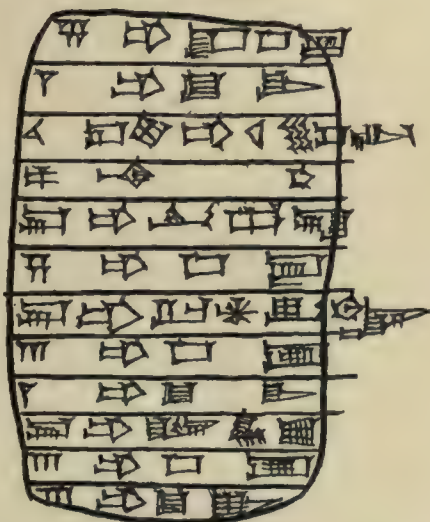


Reverse

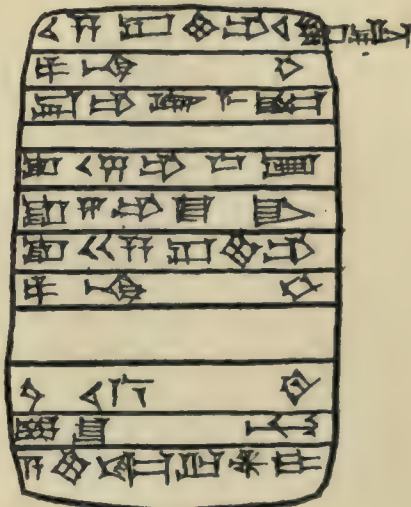


HLb. 97.

Obverse.

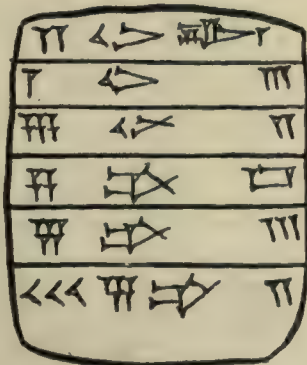


Reverse.

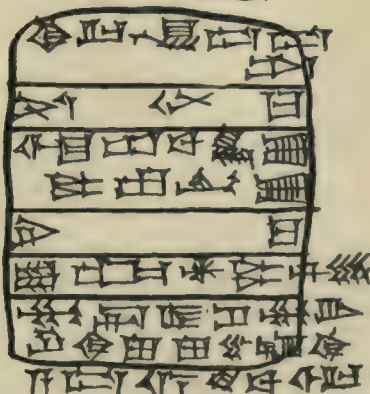


HLb. 98.

Obverse.

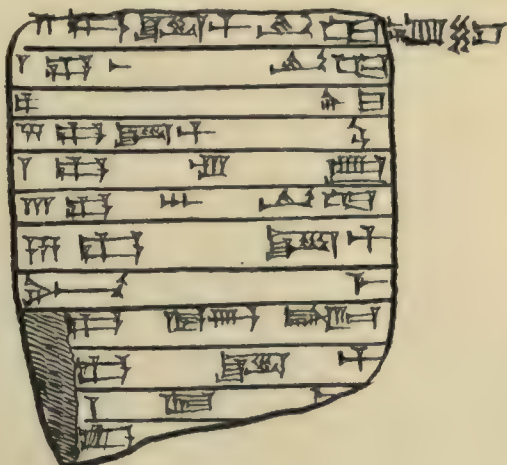


Reverse.

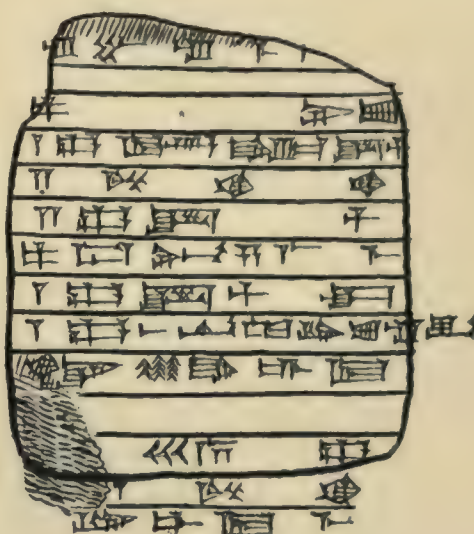


HLG. 99.

Obverse.

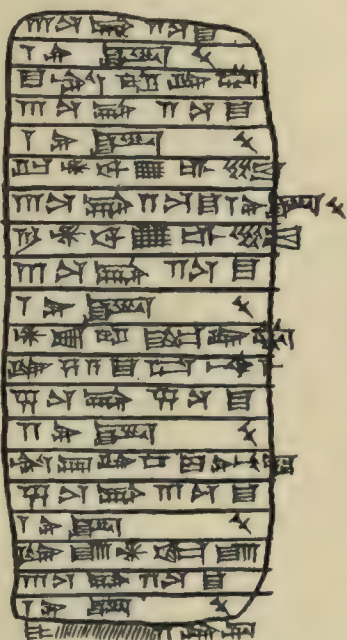


Reverse.

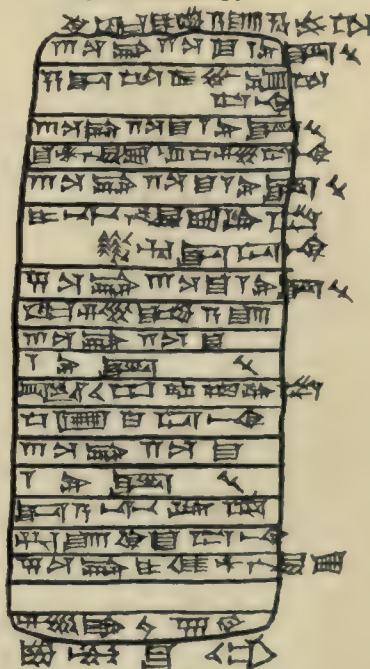


HLE. 101.

Obverse.

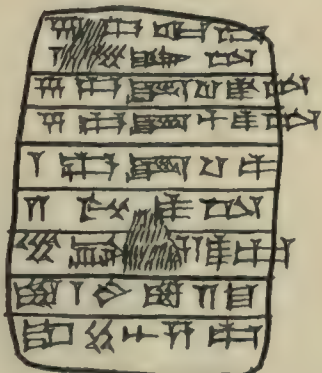


Reverse.

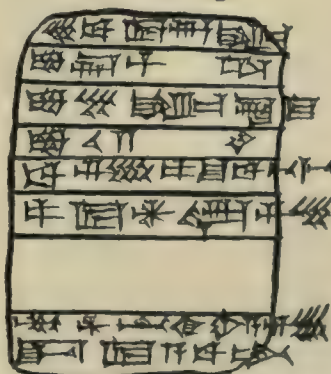


H.L.E. 103.

obverse.

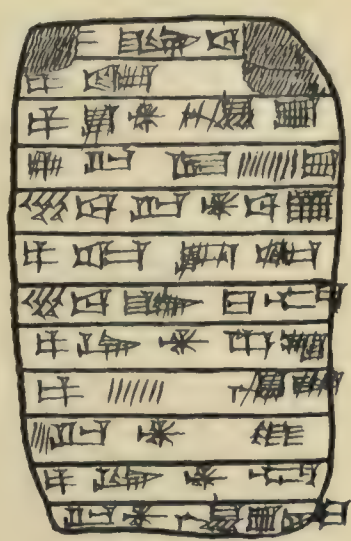


Reverse.

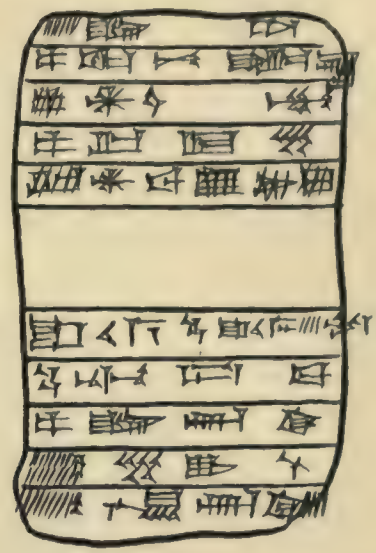


HLb. 104

Obverse.

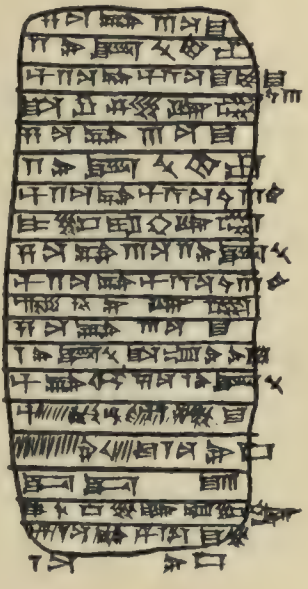


Reverse.

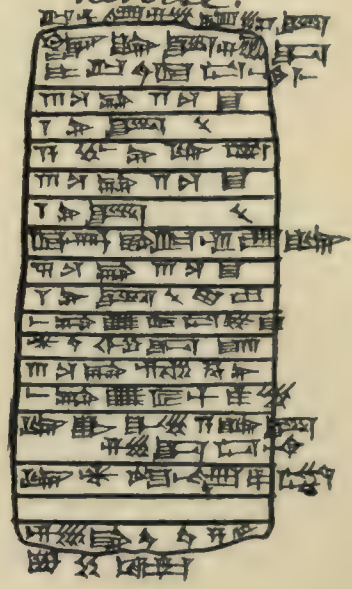


HLb. 105.

Obverse.

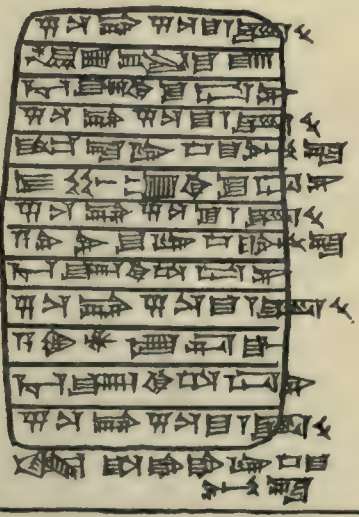


Reverse.

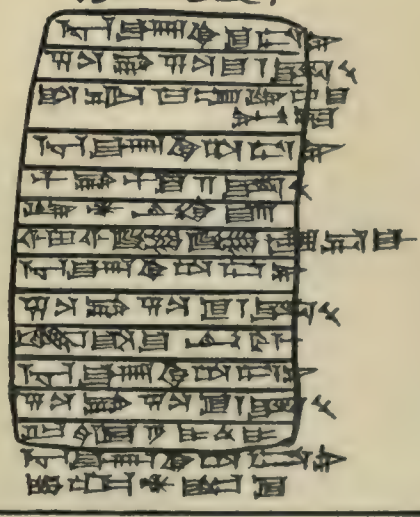


HLb. 106.

Obverse.

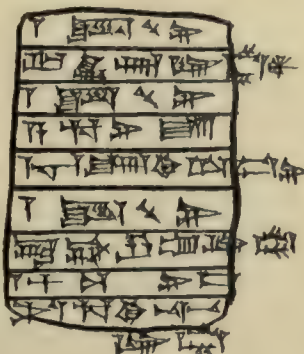


Reverse.

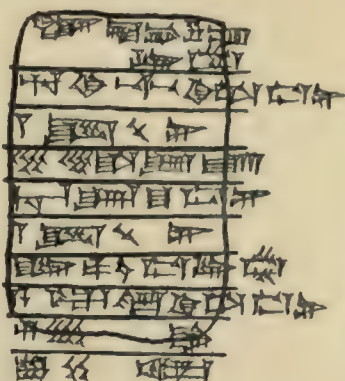


HLb. 108.

Obverse.

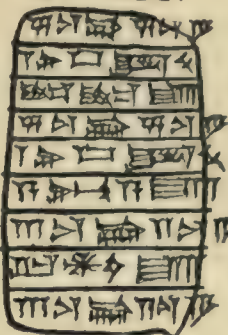


Reverse.

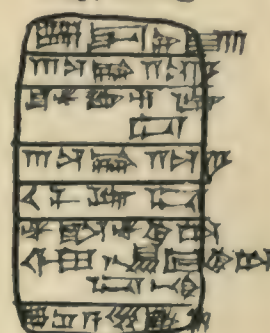


HLb. 115.

Obverse.

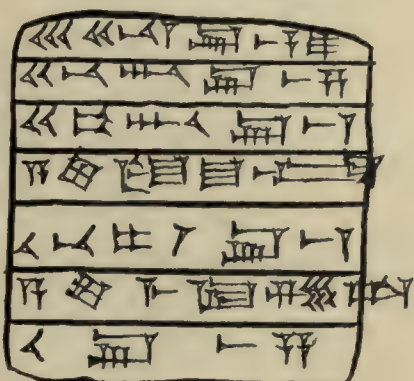


Reverse.

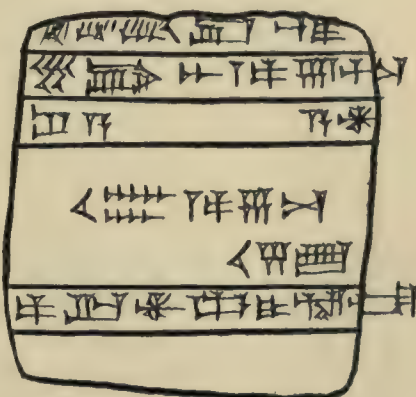


HLb. 110.

Obverse.

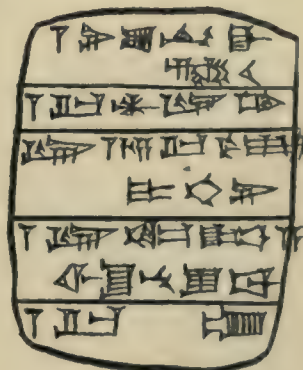


Reverse.



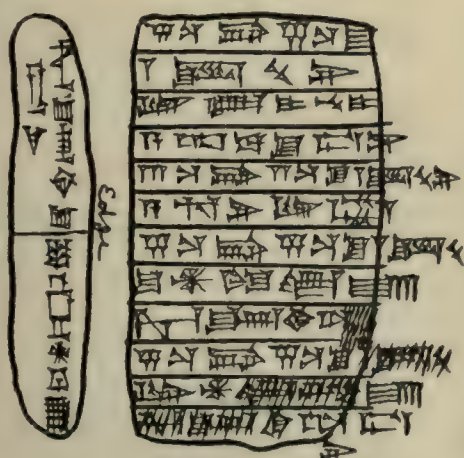
HLb. 112.

Obverse.

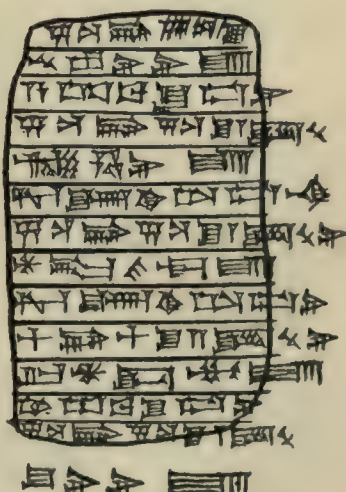


HLb. 111.

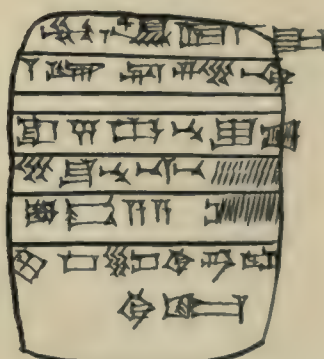
Obverse.



Reverse.

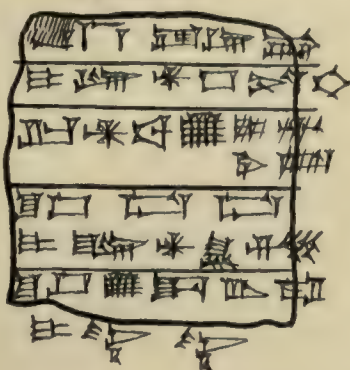


Reverse.

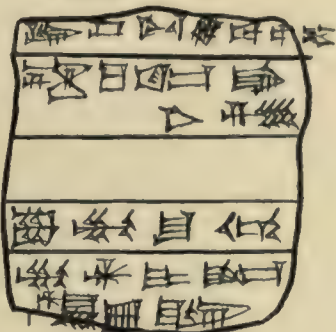


HL6. 114.

Obverse

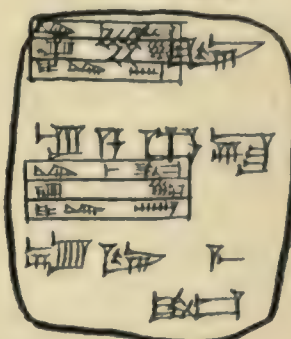


Reverse



HL6. 116.

Obverse.



HL6. 117.

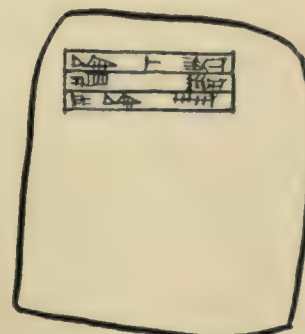
Obverse



Reverse

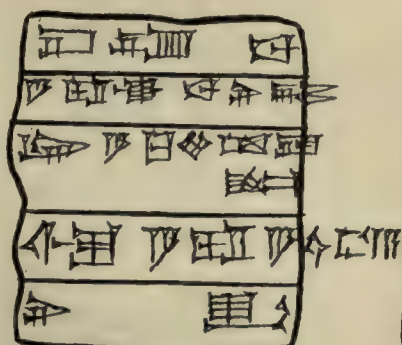


116.
Reverse.

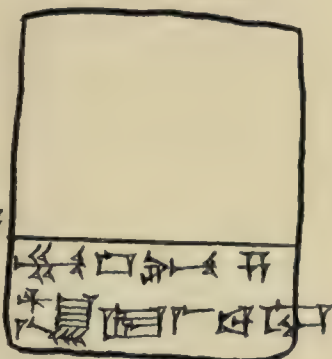


HL6. 118

obverse

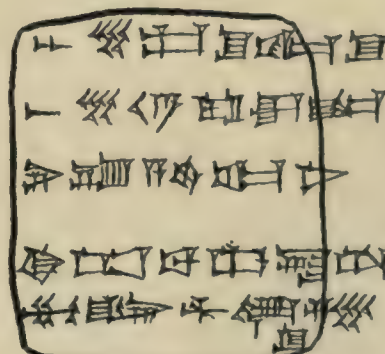


Reverse.



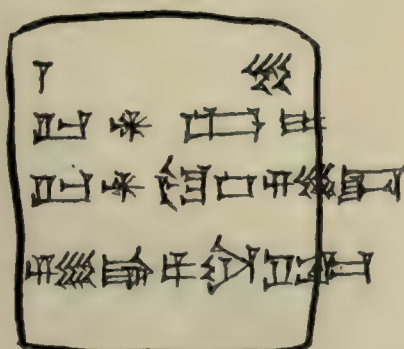
HL6. 121.

Obverse.

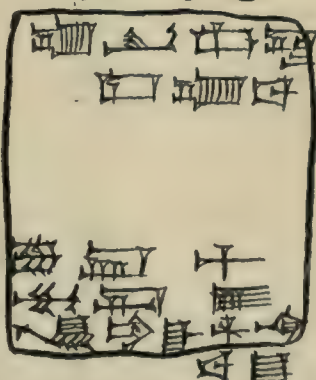


HL6. 120.

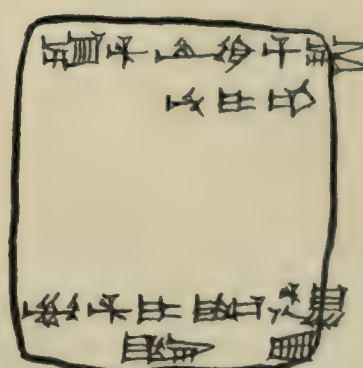
Obverse.



Reverse.

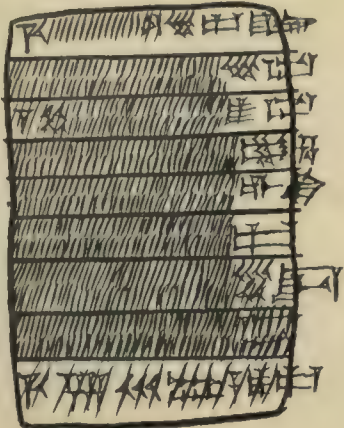


121.
Reverse.

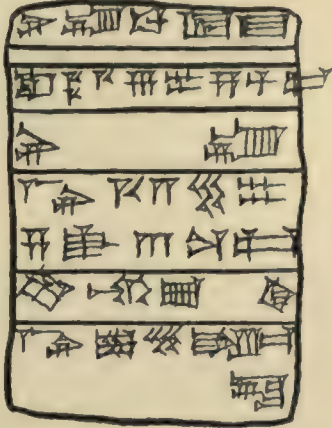


HL 6. 119.

Obverse.

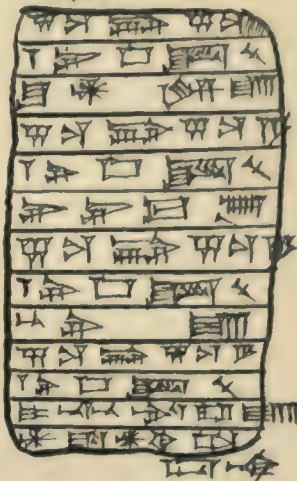


Reverse.



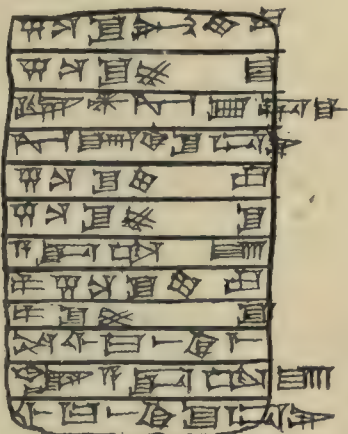
HL 6. 124.

Obverse

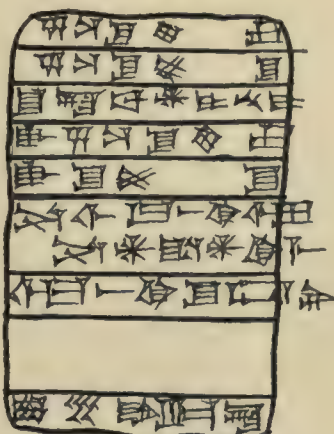


HL 6. 122

Obverse

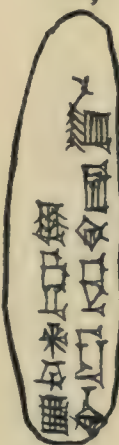


Reverse.

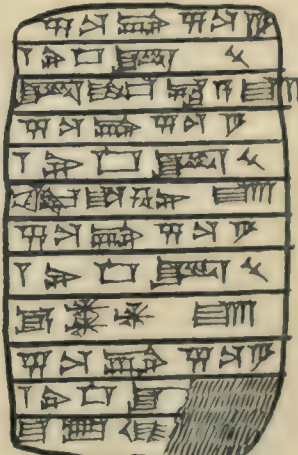


124.

Edge

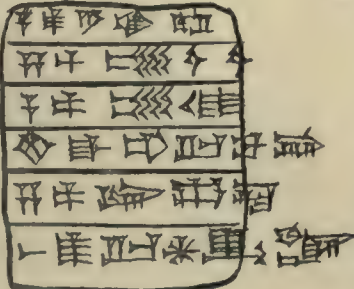
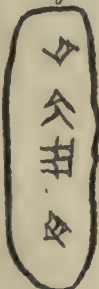


Reverse



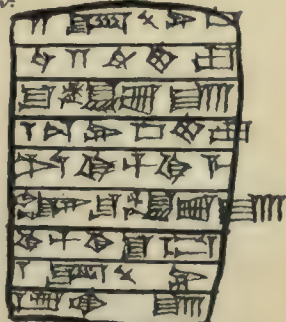
HL 6. 123

Edge. Obverse.



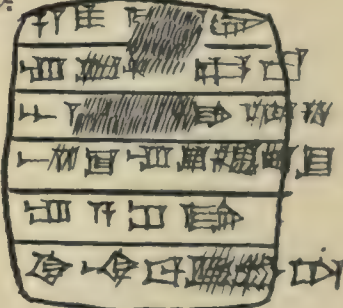
HL 6. 125

Obv.

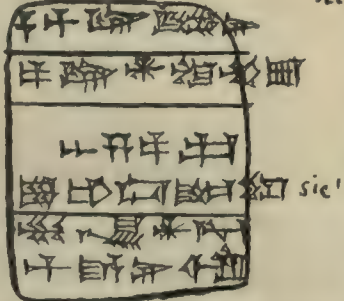


HL 6. 126

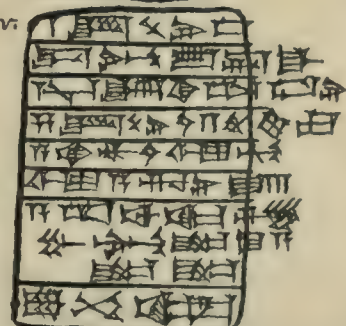
Obv.



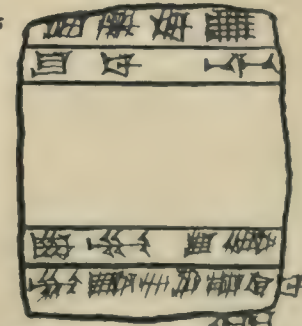
Reverse.



Rev.

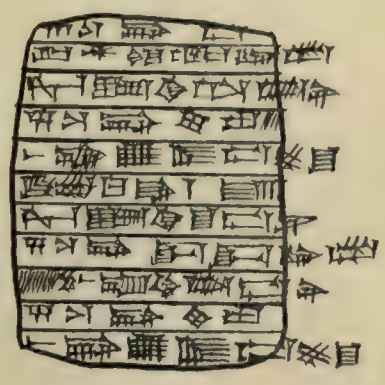


Rev.

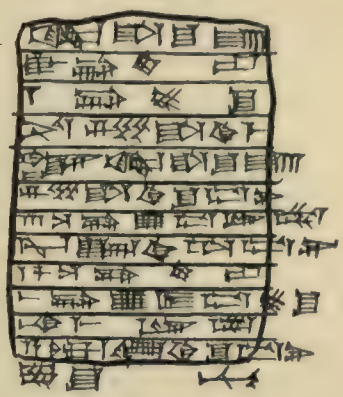


HLb. 127.

Obverse.

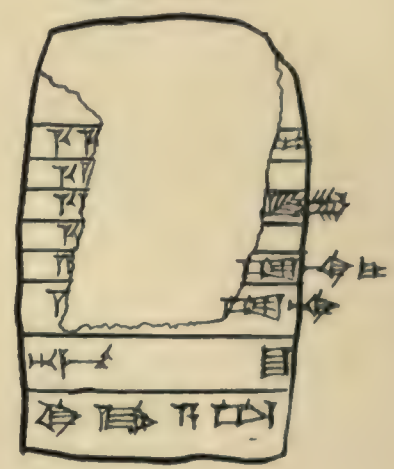


Reverse.



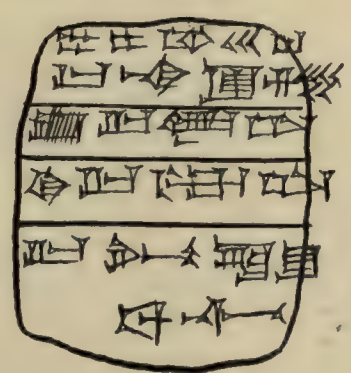
HLb. 128.

Obverse.

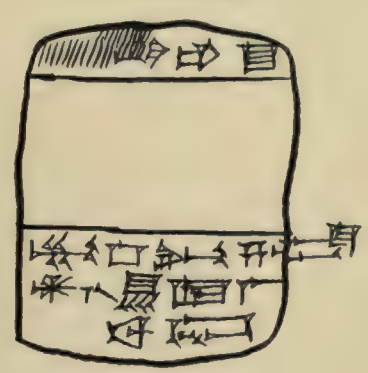


HLb. 129.

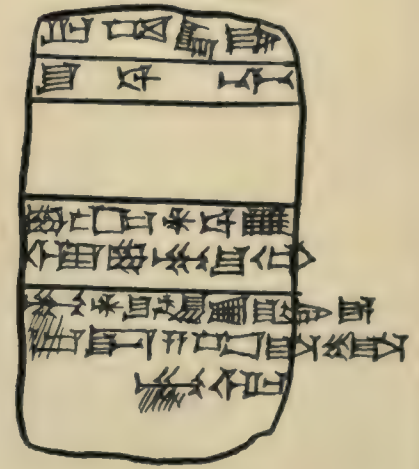
Obverse.



Reverse.

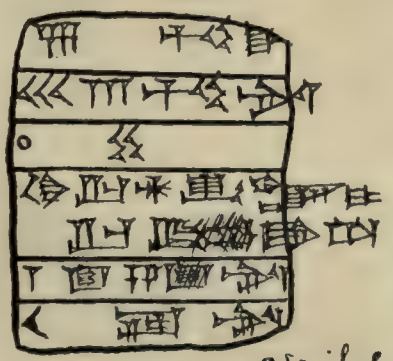


Reverse.

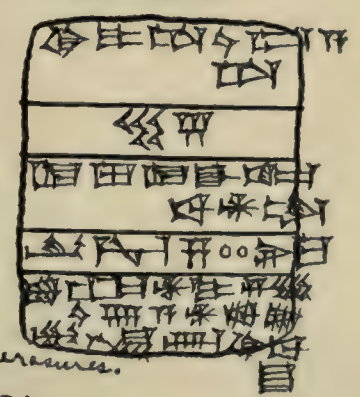


HLb. 130.

Obverse.

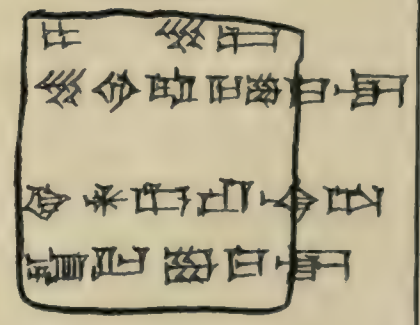


Reverse.



HLb. 133.

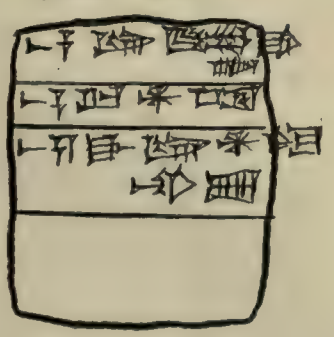
Obverse.



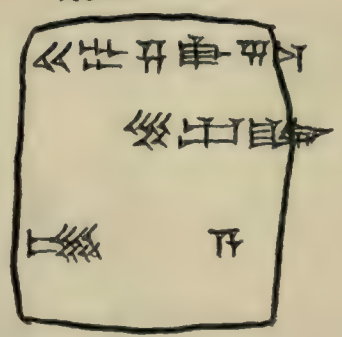
scribal errors.

HLb. 134

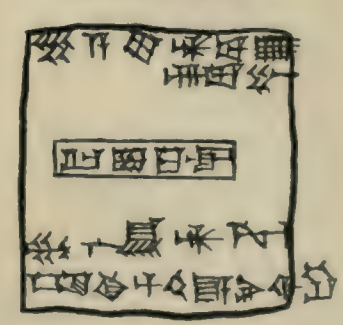
Obverse.



Reverse.



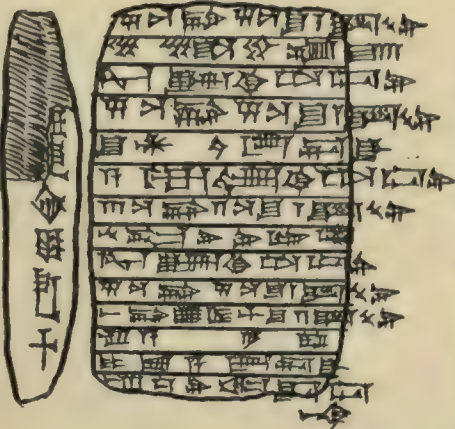
Reverse.



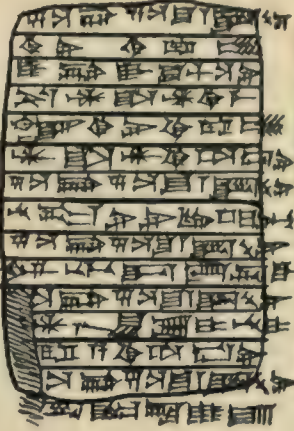
HLB. 131.

Edge

Obverse.



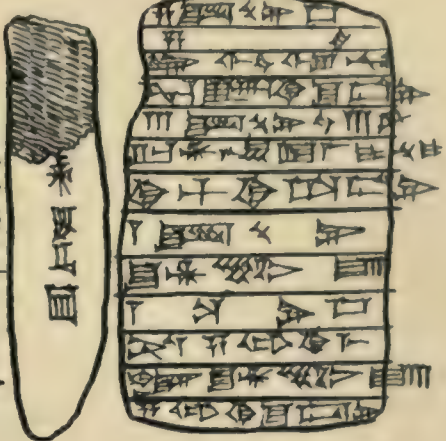
Reverse.



HLB. 132.

Edge.

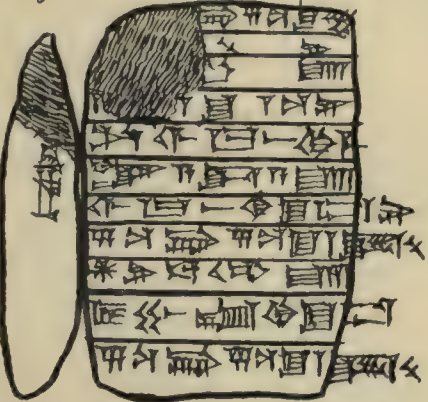
Obverse.



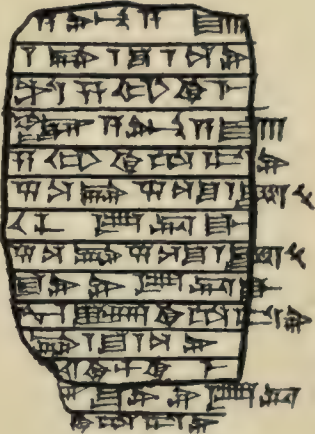
HLB. 135.

Edge.

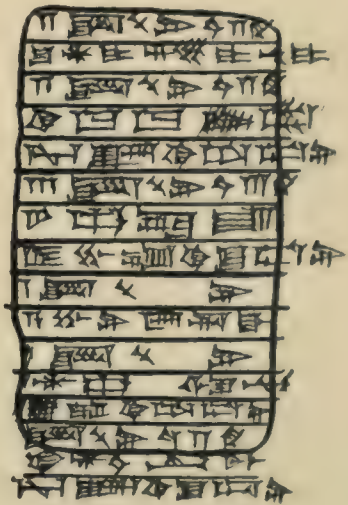
Obverse.



Reverse.



Reverse



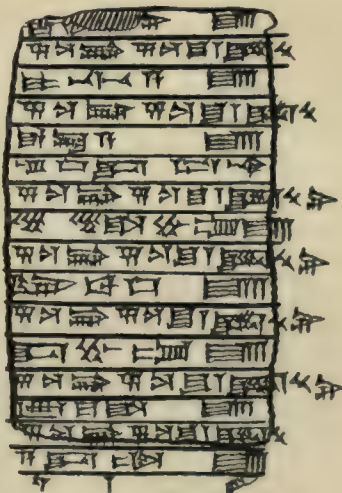
HLB. 138.

Edge

Obverse

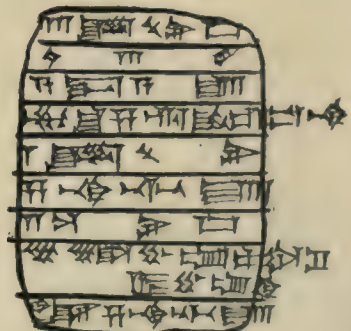


Reverse.

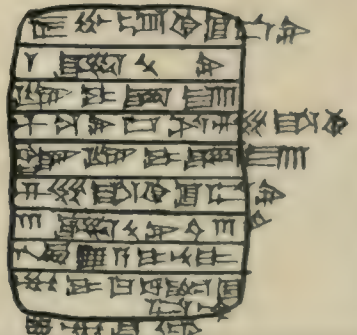


HLB. 136.

Obverse.

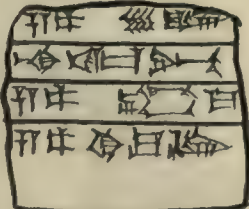


Reverse.

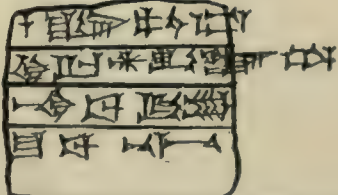


HLB. 137.

Obverse

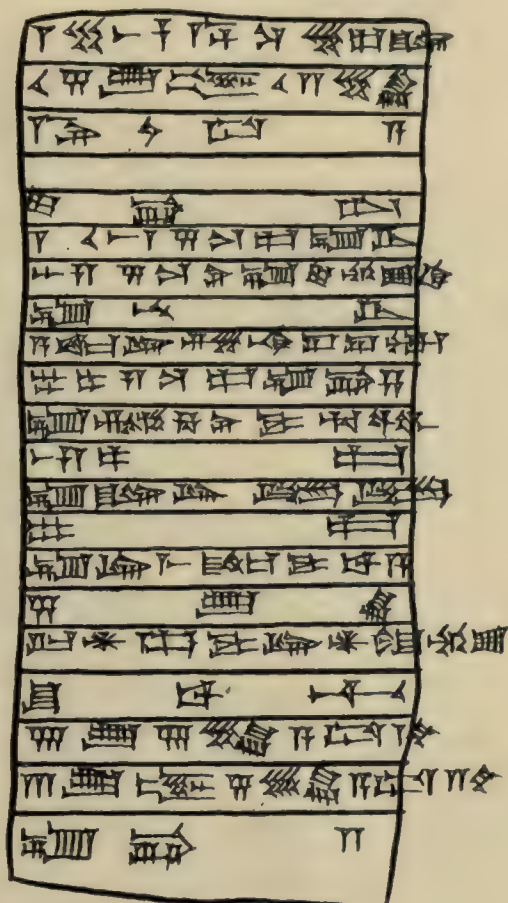


Reverse.

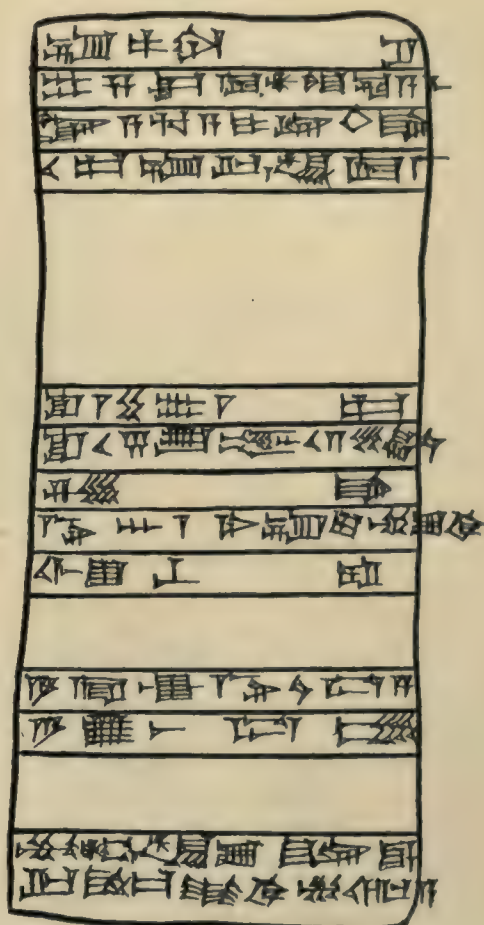


Tablet of Dr. Gould.

Obverse

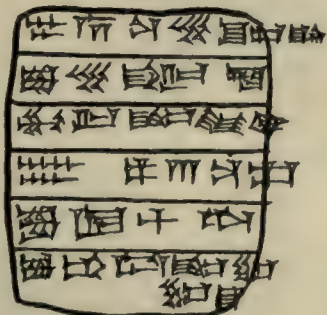


Reverse

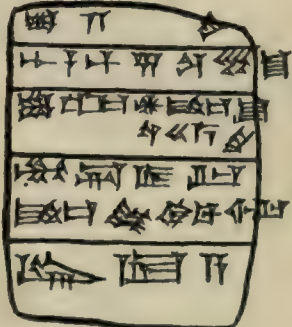


HL 402.

Obverse

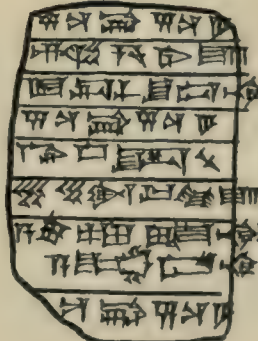


Reverse

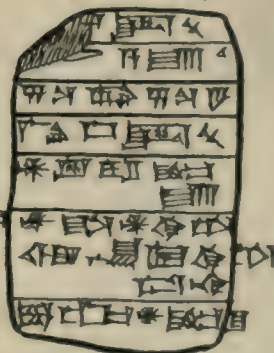


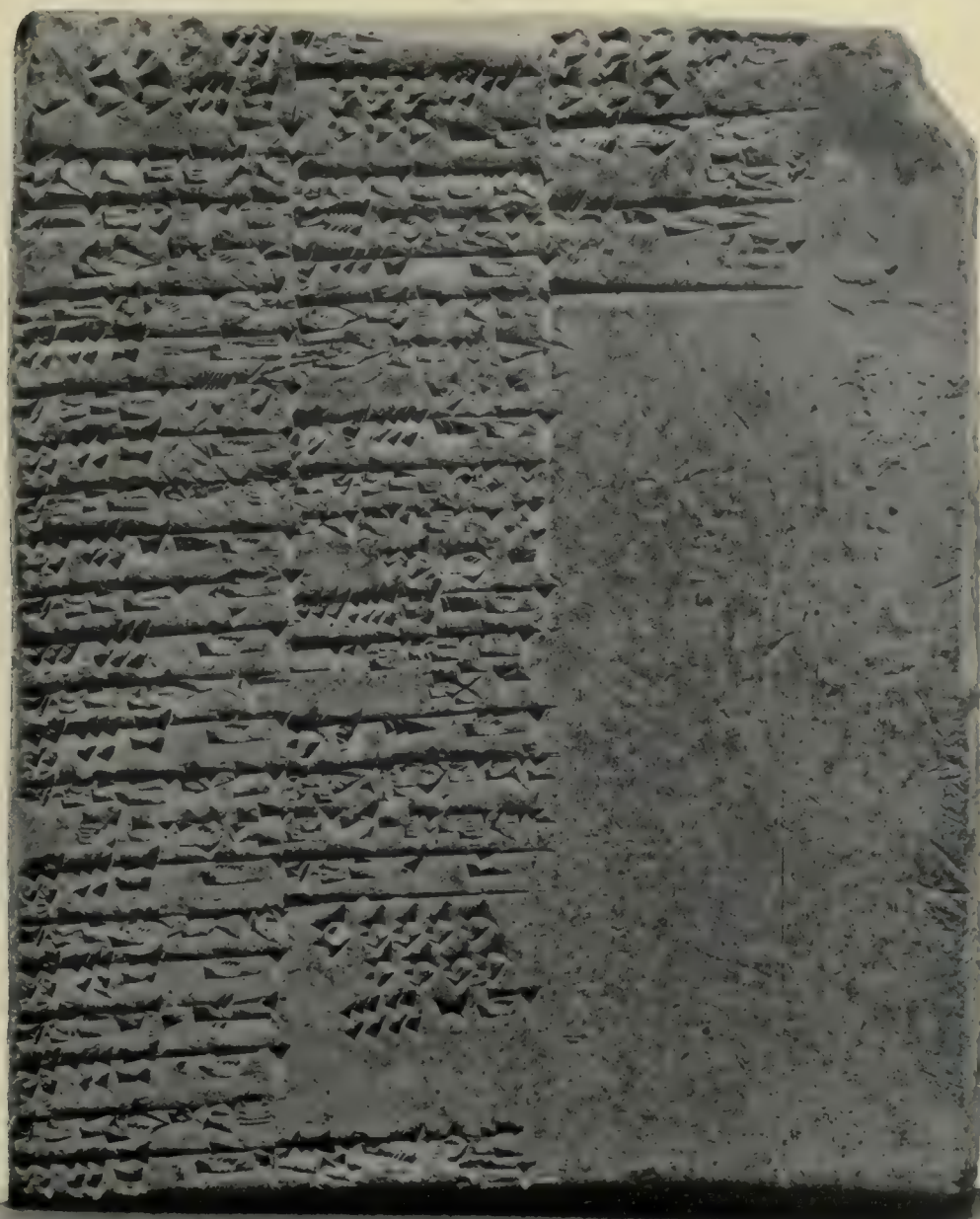
HL 403.

Obverse



Reverse



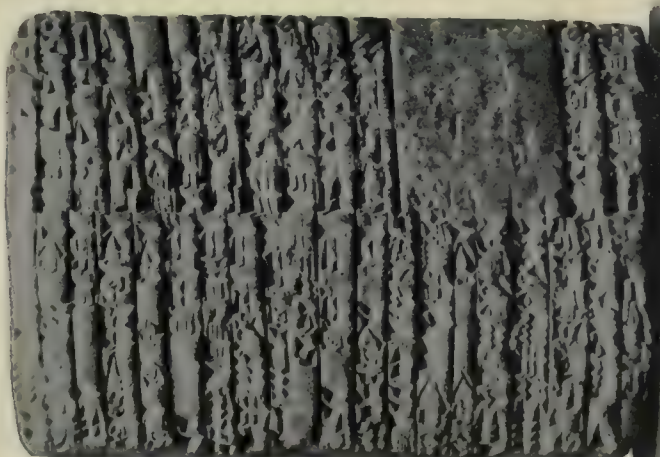


HLC. No. 27. Face.
Cf Pl. 64.



HLC. No. 53. Reverse.

Cf. Pl. 72.



HLC. No. 53. Face.

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